THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

April 24, 1948

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

AN EDITORIAL

What Is Happening In Peiping?

Jean Lyons

Letter From Paris

Jacques Decaux

Yunnan Follows Tradition

C. W. Launcelot Lee

COMMUNIST QUANDARY

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 109 PRICE CNC$80,000 NUMBER 8

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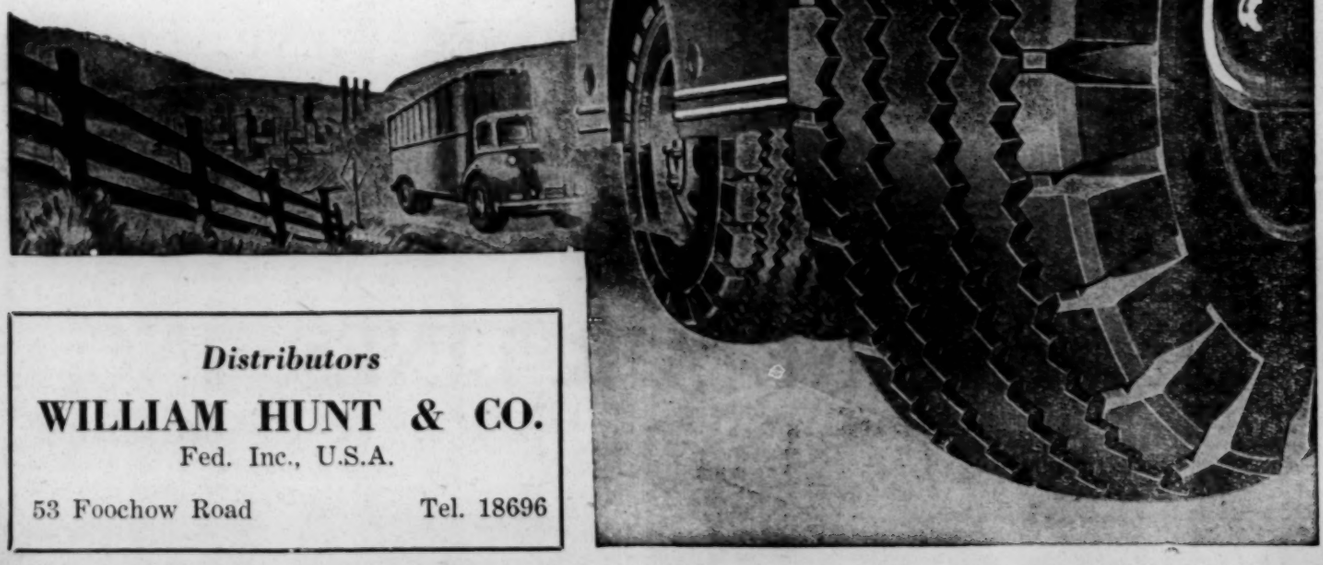

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Smash This World

To The Editor:

I am deeply moved by your editorial "Whither the Chinese Intellectuals?" in the March 13 issue of the *Review*. Intellectuals in China are indeed much more ill-treated than those in other parts of the world.

A professor at Kweilin Normal College in Kwangsi is reported to have gone mad because of long suffering from poverty and illness. He said, "I want to smash this world and some day you will want to do the same." Because of unbearable living conditions, not a few learned professors as well as returned students have committed suicide. During the Sino-Japanese war, very few Chinese students were able to go abroad for further study; hence, it is obvious that professors in China should be regarded as precious assets to our country. Our Government, if far-sighted and administered well, ought to offer them a comfortable life; but now these people are considered as nothing in the eyes of our Government and many of them are leading a dog's life. Their monthly salary can hardly support a family of two. As the situation goes from bad to worse, some go mad or commit suicide. What a great loss it is to Chinese education?

If the present situation remains unchanged, I am afraid many more professors will go mad as the one mentioned above.

CHUNG YEAN LO.

Canton, Kwangtung,
April 14, 1948.

Too Idiomatic

To The Editor:

I have been an earnest reader of your honorable paper for two years. I feel that the sentences in it are too idiomatic for Chinese readers in general and that its contents are too much of politics and economics and too little about social affairs and literature. I wonder what other readers think of it?

KUNG YUN-TEH.

Tientsin, Hopei,
April 15, 1948.

Bloody Event

To The Editor:

The following bloody event I think, scarcely happens in other countries, but it is a daily occurrence in China.

On the evening of April 7, Mr. Hsu and Mr. Yao, two students of the National Northwestern College of Engineering were caught as "able-bodied men" by the soldiers of the 3rd Company, 167 Brigade of the Nationalist troops when they were on their way to a place near the Lunghai Railway Hsienyang Station to buy something. The students showed the Company commander their passports and told him that they were college students, but the latter tore the passports to pieces and said, "What a damned thing a college student is. All college students are Communists."

The two students were then dragged to the train, pushed among the newly enlisted men, tied and beaten with clubs and rifle handles. After being so violently treated (four clubs of one inch

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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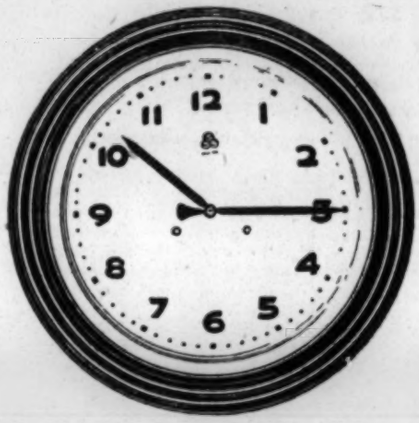

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diameter were broken in beating the students), the two victims bled from the mouth. Upon learning this news, many students of this college went to the station. With station officials, two representatives of the Students' Self-Governing Body went to the train for negotiations. When negotiations were under way, the Company commander suddenly ordered open fire. Passengers and students screamed and escaped in all directions. The firing lasted more than three minutes and at least 100 rounds were shot. They were aimed at the students, but fortunately they had hidden themselves under a parked train and none of them was hurt.

On hearing the noise, the Hsienyang Garrison Commander and police officers rushed to the station and offered to mediate. The two seriously injured students were not set free till 10 o'clock that night.

On April 8 we students of this college staged a strike in protest against the foregoing violence and student representatives were elected and sent to Sian to petition General Hu Chung-nan for our safety hereafter and for severe punishment of the criminals and compensation for our loss.

T. L. T.

Hsienyang Shensi,
April 9, 1948.

Needs Practice

To The Editor:

I appreciate your *Review* very much as do many students in this university. I have just been employed by an American university and shall go to the States this coming August. Although I have spent more than 10 years studying English, my English conversation is still far from satisfactory because of lack of practice. I shall be much obliged if you would introduce me to an American friend who would like to help me in conversational practice. My address: National Chiaotung University, Shanghai.

C. S. CHIEN.

Shanghai,
April 14, 1948.

Calling Mr. Loo

To The Editor:

Below is a letter to my friend, Mr. Loo, who takes great interest in studying English but cannot afford to buy any English language publications. Now I want to send him some copies of your *Review* which I have finished reading.

Dear Mr. Loo:

Since we parted company last October, I have never heard from you. I am very anxious about you and eager to know your address and present circumstances. Perhaps this will be the last letter I write to you, unless I hear from you. Please write to me soon. My address: Peiyang University, Tientsin, China.

LIANG FUH-KUANG.

Tientsin, Hopeh,
April 10, 1948.

Thanks

To The Editor:

Since you published my letter in the March 3 issue of the *Review*, I have received 16 copies of English language magazines of various kinds from the Information Department of the British Embassy, Shanghai, and many valuable books from Mr. Clarance Overzet of Yenching University. Both the magazines and books are of great value to me. This is an open letter of thanks to these friendly people.

WANG WEI.

Tsinan, Shantung,
April 15, 1948.

Spring In Hangchow

To The Editor:

Being a "paradise" town, Hangchow is a spring resort for holiday travelers. This town has a population of 4,000,000, however, during the spring seasons, its visitors total one-third of its normal population. At this time, it is very difficult for a traveler to find accommodation in trains bound for Hangchow and it is almost impossible to find lodging in a hotel here if reservation has not been made beforehand. Those tourists failing to get lodging in hotels must content themselves with whatever make-shift accommodations they can find, such as that in tea houses. The streets are full of visitors at West Lake. The curio stalls near the famous temples and restaurants along the lake front are said to make enough money during these few days to support their owners for a whole year. Hangchow businessmen are expert psychologists, knowing that holiday travelers and pilgrims are generous with their money and do not argue about prices. They raise the price of things they sell many times higher than usual; the coolies also overcharge their customers. Rickshaw pullers, pedicab men, and sedan chair bearers can each make more than CNC$1,000,000 per day. The yacht fee for a whole day is fixed by the Municipal Government at CNC$450,000, but rich travelers prefer to pay the yachtsmen a sum several times higher than the official one.....Some ostentatious prodigals from Shanghai seem to come here to show off their wealth. I read in a newspaper here that a certain Government organization's manager went to a local opera house one night and was so much delighted by a singsong girl that he ordered her to sing many songs for which he gave her CNC$40,000,000.

Pilgrims mostly from the country burn much incense and papers before clay idols in the temple. These illiterate worshipers believe that these images will remunerate them in various ways such as to make them make more money, give them children, enable them to enjoy a long life. It is estimated that for this superstition this spring, billions will be spent. This sum would be enough to finance a movement to abolish people's illiteracy.

To make this city look more pleasant to spring travelers, beggars and refugees are forbidden to wander by the lake. Other people who suffer from the spring seasons are public servants here, as the sudden hike of commodity prices makes their living conditions worse than ever. To them, spring is but an annual nightmare. Let the good spring weeks be over soon.

LI TSUNG-RING.

Hangchow,
April 6, 1948.

Kaifeng Today

To The Editor:

Kaifeng seems to have been virtually isolated these past few months. The Lunghai railroad to the east has been repeatedly disrupted by the Communists since last October in spite of the efforts of the repair corps to restore it to good condition. It is said that the Government has allotted CNC$1,600,000,000 to hasten the repair work.

The Shangkiu-Hsuchow section, however, is still in operation despite the frequent Communist threat to cut it off. Trucks between Shangkiu and Kaifeng sometimes total 100 per day being driven mostly by soldiers. These trucks are loaded for the most part with merchandize rather than ammunition; their drivers can usually make exorbitant profit from this business, though sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Due to the lack of coal, the power plant has ceased functioning; thus, no light is seen either in Government offices or on the main streets at night. The flour mills have been closed for the same reason. The bus service in the city has stopped too because many of the cars have been put into use as long distance passenger or freight buses, thus making more money....

Commodity prices have been climbing frantically since March 7 and now have reached a ceiling about 100 percent of the previous level; flour has gone up to even 200 percent. Men in the street and public functionaries seem confronted with immediate starvation. It is pitiful to see people hanging around a military truck with flour being unloaded, as if the very sight of a quantity of flour can satisfy their hunger to some extent. There are few commodities on sale because of the prices changing every minute; the market is in great confusion.....

A newspaper here recently carried a story saying that a departmental chief of the Fangcheng hsien government driven by economic distress now pulls rickshas to earn his living. The students especially those from districts cut off from Kaifeng, here are having an even more difficult time. They have to pay their tuition fee in wheat instead of fapi notes. It is said that CNC$1,400,000,000 has been collected to relieve them but this sum is far from enough, as there are 14,000 students from 250 schools in exile....

FREEMAN C TURPENHOW.

Kaifeng, Honan,
April 14, 1948.

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Defense Work

To The Editor:

During the past several months, the safety of the city of Kaifeng has been greatly threatened by the Communists. As the result, commodity prices here have run amuck and all inhabitants feel uneasy.

To strengthen the defense of the city, the local government and the military authorities have raised a huge fund, collected a large quantity of wood and bricks, and mobilized more than 30,000 civilians as well as soldiers to construct strong ramparts and to dig trenches around the city.

The first defense line was completed the middle of February and the second line is expected to be finished in the first part of April. The military authorities have sent officers to Chungmou, Chenliu, Weishih, Tunghsu and the hsiens in the vicinity of Kaifeng to purchase wood and other necessary materials for defense construction.

After a careful investigation of the first line, Gen. Liu Ju-ming, commissioner of the Fourth Pacification Area and concurrently commander of the 68th Division, declared that the city's defense work was as well built as the "Great Wall" and that the Communists, without a 100,000 force, would not dare attack this city.

All the people, excluding the government officials who have no property in the city, must contribute for the city's defense. Some big shops are charged over CNC$1,000,000.

All the trees, within five li around the city, have been cut down. The Provincial Government ordered that at the time of emergency all houses within 100 meters of the city trenches should be voluntarily razed by the people themselves. The government will pay CNC$2,000,000 for each room of brick houses, CNC$1,500,000, for each room of straw houses, and CNC$1,000,000, for each room of mat sheds.

The walls of the Hua Pei or North China public playground, which was built in 1933 when the North China Sport was held here, have been taken down, and all its bricks have been taken away to construct ramparts. Ordered by the National Army Ministry in Hsuchow, the Provincial Government has instructed all magistrates in this province that within five li along either side of the railway and highway lines, no "Kaoliang" and other tall plants will be allowed to be planted this spring.....

MARK LU.

Kaifeng, Honan,
April 1, 1948.

Educational Crisis

To The Editor:

Because of the soaring commodity prices, our tuition fee of this term will be increased by about CNC$2,000,000. To a few, this would mean nothing; but how is it possible for some poor students to afford it?

Everyone has the right to be educated, but now many are deprived of it by the Civil War. Many possible future leaders of China are forced to leave school. Is this a good phenomenon in the "constitutional" China?

A few months ago, the local government of Chungking formed a "relief committee for the needy students," but so far, it has not accomplished anything.

The dike of education in China is going to collapse, I can do nothing but urge the leaders of both the KMT and CP to stop at once the inhuman, cruel Civil War.

DAW JYH-WEI.

Chungking,
April 9, 1948.

Harbin News

To The Editor:

Recently I received news from Harbin which I would like to pass on to you. Workers of Mutankiang important rail hub southeast of Harbin completed repair of a damaged power plant and built five smaller power stations last October. Now the plant supplies motive power to private- and public-operated factories in 26 localities. Harbin power plants began to supply the whole city and three railway county towns in the vicinity with electricity last December. The city's present volume of power supply is seven times that of last year. A public-operated coal mine in Mutankiang Province now produces 1,380 tons of coal daily as compared to a daily output of only nine tons last year when it first became a public-owned enterprise. Each miner digs about four tons of coal daily.

Electric machine shops and power saw mills have been established. The mine personnel now repair most of its own machinery and make all their own tools. The tram car barn dispatches 21 cars per day, seven minutes apart. The waterworks supplies inhabitants with 15,000 tons of water daily, which is double the volume of one year ago. Telephone service between Harbin and Chiamussu has also been installed.

T. V. HUANG.

Hongkong,
April 17, 1948.

Tumult In Chengtu

To The Editor:

On April 9, just three hours after the new governor, General Wang Ling-chi assumed office, Chengtu experienced one of the greatest bloodsheds in its history. Students of the National Szechuen University, West China Union University, Chenghua University, National Chengtu Science College, Provincial College of Fine Arts, Provincial School of Accounting, about 1,500 in number, held a petition parade appealing to the new governor for "cheap rice."

Because of the daily hike of rice prices in Chengtu, the rice problem has been a very serious one to most Chengtu people. Students made their petitions when the ex-governor, General Teng Hsi-hou, was still in office. The students asked for 2.3 tous of rationed rice (each

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tou at a price of CNC$120,000) for each student, faculty member and school servant and also demanded that the rice should be distributed in Chengtu or any nearby towns. These demands were never satisfactorily met. The ex-governor's answer was that each person could only have 1.9 tous of rationed rice (at a price of CNC$240,000 per tou) and that the rice should be distributed in Kwanghan and Tzeyang, 90 lis and 180 lis respectively, away from Chengtu and that the Government would not be responsible for the transportation expenses.

This time, the students petitioned to their new governor. The latter who just assumed his office, was so angry on learning it that he sent for a number of garrison soldiers and gendarmes to be stationed with bayonets fixed and machine guns around the building of the Provincial Government.

When the students approached this place, they sent 10 delegates together with their petition to see the governor first. I was said that the latter worked himself into a fit, tore the petition into pieces and shouted to the visitors, "How many students you have here? I have seen thousands of people losing their lives at my anger, I do not care to kill all of you right away. I am by no means threatened by any demonstrations." The delegates thus came out telling the students of General Wang's attitude.

The students were not satisfied and sent their representatives to negotiate with the governor again. Ten minutes passed; none of the delegates appeared. Arm in arm, six in a row, the students made their way through the gate of the Provincial Government grounds. When about 200 students got inside the court, the policemen surged in and outflanked them. Meanwhile the armed men in the street took action against those remaining outside. About 20 machine guns mounted at several points in the court were ready to fire. The students hurried to flatten themselves on the ground, one on the other. The policemen then started to beat the students with clubs, bayonets, and rifle handles, despite the students' shouting "Chinese do not beat Chinese, we are all for a livelihood." Many police even stole the students' personal effects as fountain pens, billfolds, watches and the like. The tumult went on for half an hour.

About 150 people including some passers-by were arrested. The arrested, both men and women, had their hands tightly tied at their back. Three students of the National Szechuan University were the most badly wounded. Miss Yu Haun-tien, senior, economic major, had her abdomen penetrated five inches deep. Two policemen caught each of her arms while a third thrust a bayonet into her. Li Wei-pin, junior, a history major, received heavy blows on his chest and arms. Lou Tsung-chang, sophomore of law, had his chin and cheek pierced by a bayonet. They are now under treatment in the West China Union University Hospital. Miss Yu's case was said fatal.

The arrested were tried during the night. It was reported by the newspapers here that they were put into three classifications: non-students with the suspicion of agitating the disorder of society, students working as spies of the Communists, students blindly sympathizing with the Communists. The last group, numbering 74, were released the following evening with the guarantee of the various school authorities. The rest will be transferred to the Garrison Headquarters for court-martial.

In the morning of April 10, Governor Wang summoned all the middle school principals in Chengtu and warned them that they should exercise strict discipline among the students and that they would be held responsible for any further trouble. The governor further declared that he would also arrest any foreigners who are found to be agitating the students to revolts.

Hsi Fang Jeh Pao of April 11 reported that the Provincial Government had agreed to give one third of the boarding students, each 2.3 tous of rice at the price of CNC$120,000 per tou, but the places for distributing rice are still Kwanghan and Tzeyang. The transportation expenses must be paid by the students.

It is understood by many concerned with the politics in Szechuen that the two main problems facing this province are conscription and military rice. Teng Hsi-hou failed to supply the Central Government with 4,000,000 recruits a year and an infinite supply of military rice and had to quit. Wang Ling-chi believing himself fit for this mission, took Teng's place. He and General Yang Sen, the newly appointed mayor of Chungking are more obedient to the Generalissimo than other Szechuen war lords. People of Szechuen can well recall how he machine-gunned hundreds of middle school students in Wanhsien and Chungking when he was the "native king" of those two cities. However whether he will fulfill his mission successfully and keep Szechuen from the Communist invasion is still a question, and remains to be seen.

T. H. L.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
April 12, 1948.

More Valuable

To The Editor:

The new feature "US Magazine Roundup" in the *Review* interests me very much. I don't think it would be proper to substitute "Letters From the People" with literary articles as proposed by some of your readers. For what interests the reader most is not literary work but different opinions on current events. As the readers are of all different walks of life, their views probably reflect the view of the majority as a whole. This is more valuable and helpful to both Americans and Chinese.

T. S. S.

Lintung, Shensi,
April 15, 1948.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 109 Shanghai, Saturday, April 24, 1948 No. 8

What's In A Name?

WE have noticed with some alarm and disgust the periodic announcements in the local press to the effect that Nanking has issued a special decree directing that henceforth "so and so be done" or—which is more often the case—that "so and so *not* be done." Among the latest of these special announcements is the so-called Curfew Law which provides military trial for ordinary criminal cases in cities under martial law.

Another recent move which falls in the same category is the amendment to the constitution which gives "carte blanche" powers to the president. Under this amendment, said to be temporary in nature, the president is empowered to "take emergency measures to avert imminent danger to the security of the state or of the people, or to cope with any serious financial or economic change without being subject to the restrictions stipulated in the constitution."

Proponents of the foregoing amendment may argue that it is perfectly justifiable in view of the fact that China has just finished eight years of war and is now engaged in a civil war, etc., etc. While there may be some merit to such reasoning, it is our observation that this country is more or less constantly in some sort of state of emergency which is used as justification for the use of extraordinary powers by the Government.

In our humble opinion it all seems to boil down to the fact that after much fanfare hailing the introduction of democracy, the end of the tutelage period and the inauguration of a fine new constitution, things are right back where they always were.

* * *

IT seems to us that there is an unnecessarily great amount of confusion, both here and abroad, as to what actually is going on in this country. Part of the confusion of course is deliberate, while a lot of it probably is innocently administered by various writers upon China.

Perhaps some of the China "experts" may be pardoned since they are either relatively new to this country or have not spent any great time here in recent years. Some of them, however, have definite axes to grind, while some are so caught up in the "world picture" that they cannot approach this country with a really objective view. Certainly Nanking's contradictory actions during the past year or so in which one day the country has democracy and the next day it doesn't are likely to confuse anyone.

Two recent "analyses" appearing in the local press struck us as being particularly misleading to the layman. One, by Freda Utley, apparently was a reprint from some American paper although the *China Press*, in which it was carried, failed to so mention. Miss Utley staunchly defended the Kuomintang as opposed to the Communists, a position she has consistently maintained for a great many years.

This, we concede, is a view which a great many Americans—perhaps even a majority—take. However, Miss Utley stepped on false ground immediately by denying virtually all criticisms of the Kuomintang and leveling a terrific blast at the Communists. What few criticisms of the KMT that she allowed, she had easy excuses for, such as eight long years of war, internal rebellion, etc. Miss Utley's article was interesting and informative only as a good example of the position of that section of Americans who are so tied to the present regime by personal friendships and/or who are so anti-Russian that they are willing to overlook the faults of anyone who is also anti-Russian. Miss Utley almost takes the position that the Kuomintang can do no wrong and the Communists can do no right.

The second article in question was a long argument by Roscoe Pound, former Harvard Law School dean who is now an employee of the National Government. Dean Pound gave evidence of surprisingly poor faculties of observation for a legal man of such repute. He opened his case with a recital of China's troubles for the past century, including such things as the opium wars with Britain. Such matters are all very interesting to the student of history and in fact do help explain some things a bit, but their importance in any current discussion of China is virtually nil. Dean Pound then listed a group of Chinese officials whom he felt were as good as their counterparts in any other country. Presumably this was to prove that China's officialdom is okay and that all criticisms directed at it are false.

Astonishingly, Dean Pound said that the anti-American feeling he read about in US press reports on China didn't exist. We wonder where he has been during the many demonstrations of students and workers in the past two years. Obviously, if he takes the country as a whole, including the 399,000,000 or so illiterate peasants, the anti-American section of the population might be small indeed. However, you can't figure it that way and, as a matter of fact, one of the subjects of most concern to American officials, both in Nanking and in Washington is the strong anti-American feeling prevalent among China's intellectuals.

Dean Pound ends up his argument with praise for China's new constitution—many sec-

tions of which are already superceded or invalidated by special decrees arising out of the current "State of Emergency," or whatever it's called.

Another example of confusion was contained in a naive series of article on communist plans and plots in Asia put out recently by the *United Press*. A few months ago we happened to have visited nearly every one of the countries of Asia in which the *UP* found Communist networks. This was something we also were interested in and we made a strenuous effort to find out as much as we could about such activities. We found some evidence of connection of one sort here and there, but on the whole we didn't find the Communists to be so well organized.

The communists, as we pointed out in the *Review* some time ago, will have tough sledding in the countries of Asia where there are important Chinese minority groups and we wonder if they can resolve such problems any better than the Kuomintang can. It is, though, quite possible that we did not get things entirely straight and it is certain that there was a lot to be learned that we missed. However, we may be pardoned if we feel that we at least did a better job than *UP*, or anybody else, for that matter, can do from Shanghai.

* * *

ON the other side there are the confused people who, like the three monkeys, refuse to see, hear or speak any evil of the Communists. They are convinced that the solution in China lies with the Reds and that the Kuomintang must be destroyed. They add just as much to the distorted picture of China as do the right-wingers. Unfortunately, we are not able to quote examples of their outpourings as easily since their sentiments are not very popular with publishers these days and they don't get much space in print. However, from time to time we do see a phamphlet or article demonstrating their work. They—the communists and the communist sympathizers—see it only one way.

To hear these guys tell it, the Generalissimo is the biggest and worst of a gang of monsters who are sucking the blood out of the Chinese people. They are being helped in this vampirish activity by Uncle Sam who, in some strange fashion, turns Chinese blood into gold bars which he piles up in America and jealously guards.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY, neither of these views is correct. While we probably will have to wait for historians of the next generation to peruse present day accounts and to fit them into their proper place in relation to the recent past and the immediate future, we can certainly hazard a guess as to what is going on now.

To our way of thinking current events in China are complicated, to be sure, but far from inexplicable. Leaving aside the Kuomintang and the Communists, China is today facing a modern world with which she is forced to deal. Her equipment for this meeting is pitifully inadequate in all ways. To oversimplify a bit, it is a case of the expanding 20th century running smack into a small section of the globe where the material and ideological levels are about what they were in Europe some 500 years ago. China is truly still in the middle ages, economically, politically and socially. A conflict of some form is inevitable. In the past few generations it has taken the form of forced concessions exacted by the West. Only her largeness and the fact that she had been a nation for a good many years, plus rivalry among the "intruders," prevented China from going the way of India, Indonesia, Malaya, Indo-China and the Philippines. China escaped colonization in the strict sense, but she did not and could not escape being put in a position of inferiority by the highly developed countries of the West.

There will be internal dissension, trouble with outside powers, etc. until the day when China gets herself well upon the road to modernization in every sense of the word. To our way of thinking, the conflict between the old and new is inevitable and China must accept the new. In a way, this is what she has been trying to do ever since the revolution of 1911. Various things, it is admitted, like the Japanese invasion, have interferred, but the main reason she has not left the feudal ages is because her leaders by and large are still feudalists and, not understanding the modern world, actually do not want to move very fast.

It is only a trick of fate that the present Civil War happens to have the Communists as leaders of one side and that the world is today splitting between the Left and the Right. This merely serves to complicate the China situation and to obscure some of the issues. The basic problem is still one of modernizing the country. The present regime started out well. Somewhere along the line, perhaps as the arteries of the revolutionaries hardened during the past 30 odd years, the tempo began to slow down until now we hear so much nonsense from Nanking about Confucianism and about accepting airplanes and automobiles, but retaining the rickshaw mind.

One country of Asia attempted to do just this and we all know what happened. The Japanese rulers, after being confronted with the modern world in the form of Admiral Perry and his fleet, became fast converts to material progress but managed for nearly a century to retain the feudal spirit. They did a pretty good job and fashioned something closely akin to the modern dictatorship. However, it fell apart on them in the end.

The Chinese Government cannot compromise with the 20th century. The material developments of today cannot be understood by minds tuned to the days of five centuries ago. One of the reasons why the internal situation has become so critical today is that each year China actually gets further behind the other nations of the world. When Marco Polo visited China in the 13th century he found this country wonderfully advanced in a great many ways. Slowly, though, China has fallen behind the West. until she is now a few centuries behind in a great many respects. As the years roll by and China inches

along, the West progresses with seven league boots and China falls ever further in the rear.

Apologists for the present way of doing things naturally will immediately point to China's cotton mills, railways, etc. as evidence of advancement. However, the truth of the matter is that these small bits of equippage have been pasted on—not even grafted—as they have not taken root. China continually depends upon the West to keep these things running. They are still essentially alien to her civilization.

The day for flowery speeches, suave foreign-educated students installed in positions of seeming importance to provide a pleasant front, and all the rest of the veneer is gone. China cannot tarry much longer. This Government, mainly because of its inability to function in a modern fashion is getting itself in hotter and hotter water. If it is to meet the challenge of the West, as evidenced through the dissatisfaction of the people it governs, it has got to move and move fast. Skymasters may hop from Shanghai to Peiping every day, but as long as the countryside they fly over is in virtually the same condition it was in when Marco Polo visited Cathay, little progress is being made.

Nanking might have been able, with a few modern trappings, such as American arms, to keep the country pacified in the past, but today the pressure for change is uncommonly strong and, what's more important, it is being led by a bunch of extremely realistic people. While the Communists in many ways are unenlightened, especially in regard to some modern theories of government such as the relationship between the individual and the state, they are practical. They have seized on one all important factor, which Nanking very obviously has been unable to understand. That is the question of land reform. This has almost become a hackneyed phrase, but it is certainly one of the basic truths of China today. This is the one thing that perhaps 70 or 80 percent of the Chinese people are interested in and the guy who understands that and tries to do something about it cannot help but become an important man.

While Nanking has talked of land reform for at least three decades, feudal minded men in high places have seen to it that virtually nothing has been done about it. This same situation has applied to so many other urgently needed reforms. Unless Nanking is prepared to change and soon, it will not have to worry about change because it will already have been accomplished, but not by this Government. If China goes communist, which we think would be a great pity in that it will deprive the Chinese people of many things they should at last be allowed to experience, such as personal freedom, it will mainly be because the present Government actually allowed it to happen by default.

The Communist Quandary

IT is with profound concern that we have followed recent developments in the United States. As the result of the intensification of the conflict between the US and Soviet Russia, there has been much loose talk about war. A superficial reading of the papers leaves one under the impression that World War III is just around the corner.

However, much of the current discussion on the struggle between the West and the East, it would appear, has generated more heat than light, appealing more to emotion than to reason. What is of particular interest and concern to us is the appearance of some unmistakably dangerous trends in US internal politics.

One of these is that war hysteria, Red-baiting, mud-slinging and name-calling have assumed such alarming proportions that they are threatening the very foundations of democracy of which the United States has been proud and in defense of which the nations of the world are looking to the United States for inspirational leadership. In the present crusade against world Communism some people seem to believe in the policy that the end justifies the means. They are ready and eager to fight the Communists, real or imaginary, with any and every means, even at the expense of long-established basic principles of democracy. The most ridiculous thing about this anti-Communist campaign is the favorite tactics of calling any one a Communist who stands for internal reform and for world peace.

There has been lately a vociferous hue and cry against Henry Wallace and his third party. Wallace and his followers have been labeled as Communists or at least "fellow travelers." According to press reports, Congressman William Cole announced on April 16 that he would propose an amendment to the projected anti-Communist bill to bar Wallace's third party from entering the presidential race. It is said that his amendment would bar from federal elections any political party directly affiliated by any means with the Communists. It will be recalled that the bill in its present form only forbids Communists to run in local and state elections.

We fail to see how Congressman Cole could possibly bar Wallace's third party from presidential elections without tearing up the Constitution. Such an ill-advised measure, if adopted, would deal a telling blow to the political prestige of the United States and weaken the position of world democracy in its fight with world communism.

In his report to a House sub-committee on the recent coup d'etat in Colombia, Admiral R. H. Hillenkloetter, the all-powerful boss of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, described the affair as a "Communist-inspired horror of a kind that can happen here." Drawing a significant comparison between Colombia and the United States, he stated that Jorge Gaitan, the Colombian Liberal leader whose assassination touched off the Bogota violence, was a figure like "Henry Wallace in our country"—a man who played along "with the extreme Left and the Communists." In conclusion, the intelligence chief warned that "the conditions in Colombia are similar to those in the United States, except they are advanced a couple of years."

The implication of Hillenkloetter's statement left no one in doubt as to what he was

US Cartonists' Views On Civil Rights

By Bill Mauldin
"Read 'em? I'm too busy protectin' 'em to read 'em."

The Washington Post
"It's okay—we're hunting Communists."

By Bill Mauldin
"Have no fear, Madam, The Metropolitan Milk Fund hasn't been mentioned on a single subversive list."

driving at. A certain police commissioner in the South was more frank and blunt when he suggested that Wallace be shot as a Communist.

We are not followers of Henry Wallace. In some cases we are inclined to think that his formulas are too idealistic to be carried out. However, we have no doubt as to Wallace's integrity and sincerity in trying to work out a solution for the many problems that are threatening the very existence of all the nations in the world. The current slanderous campaign against Wallace and his third party is contrary to our traditional American conception of democracy. It is all the more regrettable at the present time when the United States is considered as the champion of democracy versus police state tactics.

* * *

ANOTHER disturbing trend is the steady infiltration and domination of civilian Government agencies by the military. A couple of weeks ago we reproduced an article by Hanson Baldwin, in which this well-known conservative military analyst expressed deep concern over the fact that "the growing influence of the military man in American life is dangerous to our democratic liberties."

A booklet sponsored by 25 national leaders including Scientist Albert Einstein, President William J. Miller of the Catholic University of Detroit and former Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur contained this warning: "An important safeguard of American democracy, civilian control of government, is rapidly disappearing. Not only are the military men moving into key positions in the State Department and other agencies, but the Army and Navy are extending their influence into science, education and industry...."

It is further charged in some quarters that exchanging brass hats for striped pants, some 40 to 50 high-ranking Army and Navy officers have been given key positions in the State Department and now help formulate vital policies.

As proof of the extension of army influence into education and the press, William T. Evjue of the *Madison* (Wis.) *Capital Times* said: "The Army is the third biggest advertiser in the nation. Therefore the newspapers deal gently with the Army because it spends millions of the taxpayers' money on advertising. It has just leaked out that the Army is spending US$6,000 a week to sponsor a radio progam heard in the morning when most men are at work. When asked about this, army authorities replied that they wanted to convince the women in order that the ladies would convince the men."

* * *

NEEDLESS to say these trends are really disturbing. But we are firmly convinced that the Americans are a democratic people. They will never be fooled all of the time. The miserable flop of General Douglas MacArthur in the primaries in Wisconsin and Nebraska in a certain sense is indicative of public sentiment toward the military.

* * *

AS the "cold war" between the East and West intensifies, the peoples and governments of non-Communist countries are in a quandary as how to proceed.

In China the system seems to be to throw known communists, as well as suspected communists and all known dissident elements in jail on charges of plotting against the State. There is some technical justification for this, especially in a country where individual rights actually exist only on paper, but the actual situation is not a pretty one. Beatings and other mistreatment before and after arrest are common here and certainly cannot be justified on any grounds.

Since there is a declared civil war in progress in China, it is hard to argue that the Government should allow communists to move freely in areas it controls, especially if there is likelihood of their engaging in outright sabotage. Likewise, the Chinese Communists cannot be expected to allow Government spies to roam Red controlled areas at their will. However, it seems to us that there are two main points to be made against Government policies. One is that the "communist" label is too freely applied. Accord-

ing to reports many completely innocent people are continually picked up as communists. While such reports may in part be communist propaganda, we have personally known of a few cases in which non-communists were arrested. The authorities are too quick to clap the Red Cap on any who do not acquiesce to all the forms of misgovernment engaged in by the Kuomintang.

The second point is the barbarous treatment frequently meted out by the authorities, or at the very least done with official knowledge. There are too many well-known cases on the record to need detailing here. The death of a student in a Hangchow jail, the beating of students by "mobs" in Shanghai and Peiping, the beating of workers in Shanghai and elsewhere are all instances of outright terrorism which at the very least the Government has done little or nothing to prevent.

While the Government is undoubtedly justified in taking steps to neutralize known Communist agents residing in areas under Nanking's control, the methods employed cannot be justified in any fashion.

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THE problem of what to do about the communists is rather more complicated in America where it is not possible at present to carry out widespread midnight arrests, beatings with guns and clubs, etc. However, as the strain between Russia and the US increases, it becomes obvious that some restrictions must be placed upon the activities of those Americans who are honestly believed to be actively working for the furtherance of world communism to the direct detriment of their own government.

It is at this point that one gets upon dangerous ground. While there can be no objection to an American citizen's belonging to a political party which advocates a change in the form of government, there is, in our view, valid reason why those belonging to a group who advocate, and by illegal means attempt to accomplish the change of the government by violence or other non-constitutional methods should be restricted in some manner.

The problem then arises—a problem of no consequence in China—as to how such restriction, which is in the interests of national security, is to be carried out without infringing upon the constitutional rights of the individuals concerned. It is all well and good to say that the Russians eliminate all opposition via the firing squad, but that is no solution for Americans. If some restriction is placed upon certain individuals because of their political or economic beliefs, then the constitution has been abridged, the freedoms which are being upheld are themselves being jeopardized. Once you have agreed that it is correct to restrict the activities of any one group, then you have agreed to a principle which eventually may allow the restriction of your own activities. In the end you may discover that you have lost precisely those things which you set out to defend.

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THESE are indeed difficult questions to resolve and at the moment we certainly see no way out of the quandary.

25 Years Ago In The *Weekly Review Of The Far East*

Extraterritoriality

Chinese leaders interested in judicial reform and the matter of abolishing extraterritoriality are between the devil and the deep blue sea in respect to the Washington Conference proposal to send a commission of jurists to China for the purpose of investigating conditions in China....One element in Peking....(is) opposed to the visit....until China has her house in order and the other faction....(believes) that the commission should....come regardless of the internal turmoil.....It is altogether possible that the commission..... will recommend some plan of gradual relinquishment over a period of years that should be entirely satisfactory to both China and the various foreign interests concerned. This will tend to relieve the tension on both sides in that it will give China something to look forward to and work for and will relieve those foreigners who claim that they will pack their trunks and go home if any change is made in the present situation.

* * *

End Communism In Russia

It was the success of Dr. Chengting Wang in his negotiations for the redemption of Shantung from Japan that led to his appointment as the principal member of the commission which soon is to negotiate with Soviet Russia for the evacuation of Mongolia, the settlement of the very delicate problem of the Chinese Eastern railway and the numerous other questions between China and Russia....Both China and Russia are eager to reach an understanding. In the first place Russia is desirous of withdrawing her armed forces from the Chinese frontiers, for she is heartily sick of war and will want what armies she can afford on the more troublesome western and southern borders.... Russia is tired of communism. Her leaders have convinced themselves that it is a failure and an impossibility.... It has been demonstrated that there are not in all Russia any more Communists than there are Czarists. The actual number of each has been placed at 400,000—a mere drop in the bucket.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Japs Buy Scrap Iron

Japanese interests at Kobe announced their intention to submit bids for the purchase of the Dollar liner, President Hoover, now allegedly falling apart on the rocks off Formosa where the ship was stranded on December 10. According to a *Domei* dispatch from Kobe, the British insurance firms which had underwritten the policies on the Hoover, are planning to sell the ship at auction in May or June. It was stated that the Japanese intended, if they succeeded in purchasing the ship, to break up the 21,936-ton liner and dispose of it as scrap iron.... Of interest in connection with the wrecking of the SS President Hoover, was a series of addresses delivered in Japan by W. P. W. Reeves, who described himself as a former member of the staff of the US High Commissioner to the Philippines..... He claimed that the Chinese authorities had paid the Dollar Company the sum of US$4,000,000 for damages which the ship suffered as a result of the bombing by Chinese aviators off Woosung on August 30, 1937.

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Things Going Nicely

Japan's international relations in Shanghai are "progressing smoothly" Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, told a *Domei* correspondent in Peiping last week. He said, "A calm attitude was maintained by the British, American and French local authorities toward the advent of the Reformed Government because they anticipated it. They are paying attention to the activities of the Reformed Government. In other words, they are concerned over the attitude of the new Government regarding the rights of foreign Powers in Central China. So long as the new Government respects the rights of foreign Powers they will adjust themselves to the new situation."

What Is Happening In Peiping?

Jean Lyons

Peiping, April 17, 1948.

DREAD of what may happen tomorrow or next week hangs like a heavy shroud over Peiping college campuses. "It is worse than it was in Kunming," one professor remarked. "They have perfected their technique."

Students are guarding their locked campus gates and their locked dormitory doors, in shifts throughout the day's 24 hours. Many of the student guards sit behind barricades of tables and chairs. At Yenching each 10 students has appointed a leader responsible for seeing that all the other nine are safely in their rooms at night. At Tsinghua girls have moved their beds to the dormitory roof-top, with one bed carefully placed each night on top of the trap door. At Peita one night the lights blinked off at 10 o'clock—a common performance from Peiping's one-lunged power plant—and students huddled in groups to protect each other from a rumored attack. It never came, but the rumor had done its job.

Secret Signals

Secret signals give those in inner buildings warning from those whose windows face the street. A complete system of self-defense has been organized, for students have learned that they cannot expect protection from the police or the military. Police in small numbers seem unable even to enforce the curfew. And when police in large numbers arrive, the students think of them as a threat.

Paralleling the terror of the students is the swelling indignation of the faculties over the treatment students have received. It has now developed into a unity between faculty and students unlike anything the student movement has ever experienced.

The faculties of the major universities here, at full and formal faculty councils—the Chinese university's most solemn and responsible body—voted to declare protest strikes after the mob violence of the April 11 anti-student demonstration. Even professors previously unsympathetic to strikes as a weapon of protest and to the earlier phase of this particular strike, voted with the others.

The story of how this has come about starts with Sunday, March 28. Peiping students expected 500 student visitors from Tientsin. The Peita student body had planned a party for Sunday night for the Tientsin group. They also planned a meeting in Peita's "Democracy Square" on Monday which was Martyr's Day and a national holiday. Neither event was to include any sort of demonstration, the students said in advance.

The party was held on Sunday night. There was folk dancing and group singing. There was also some speech-making. One speech emphasized the importance of the North China Student Federation in maintaining freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

Threaten Group

The next morning the North China Student Federation was threatened with dissolution. The Peiping Garrison Headquarters published an announcement in the local press of an order received from the President's office here which said: "Student federations which are incited by communist bandits have been prohibited in various places. According to reports the North China Student Federation is still publicly active. It should be strictly forbidden according to the law."

That same morning Peita students were startled to discover outside their campus walls, on all sides, solid blocks of police, gendarmes, military guards and uniformed members of the self-preservation corps.

This was March 29, the day on which the National Assembly was convening in Nanking to establish constitutional government.

The students' scheduled Martyr's Day meeting went ahead. The streets around the campus were black with uniforms. Even with a press card and a curfew pass it took several tries to get through the roped off and guarded streets around the campus. In the immediate vicinity of the campus there must have been close to 2,000 uniformed guards. Some were armed. Some were not. A truck with a mounted machine gun on it rode past. Plain-clothes thugs, carrying sticks, lolled on banks near by.

Inside the campus all was quiet. Three professors talked. The student audience was less than 1,000, for students from outside had been kept out by the police cordon. The students took an oath never to let the North China Student Federation die. One student said to me, "It can never die until every student in North China is arrested."

The meeting ended without incident. Students went to the gate to say goodbye to their professors, but kept well within campus boundaries as the heavy guard outside looked on.

The report later was that the Garrison Commander had expected a student demonstration, and that the 2,000 guards had prevented a riot. One of Peita's administrative officials, however, said later that he had been positive the students had planned no demonstration, and would have been willing to give his personal guarantee that they would remain quiet on the campus.

The whole episode rankled with the students.

The following morning reports spread of a student raid on a small native bank. Upon investigation this proved to be a fight over the collection of some relief funds between the bank and a group of students who were members of the "respect teachers and encourage study movement," a group generally considered by the other students to be a Kuomintang-controlled group and one which was opposed to the student associations in the individual universities and to the federation. Four of the rioters, together with the assistant bank manager, were arrested, but when they were taken to court that evening, they were promptly dismissed. The chief prosecutor said the next day that they had merely been "impolite."

Press Conference

The most interesting fact about this incident was that the police called a press conference with unusual promptness during the afternoon, with the result that newspaper reports the next day served to make students in general sound riotous and out-of-hand.

Then came Teng T'eh's day in court. Teng T'eh is the Peita student arrested on February 3, released in mid-February on bail because of illness, who told of being tortured after he was seized by plain-clothes men. After nearly two months of work on the part of Peita students and faculty to get a civil trial for him, Teng T'eh was called into court for questioning on March 31. Students wrote a letter to their president, Dr. Hu Shih, who was then presiding at the National Assembly, and Tsai Shu-heng, well-known law professor at Peita, wrote a letter to the court urging the dismissal of the case.

That night, with the Teng T'eh case fresh in students' minds, a Peita sophomore named Lu Yi-pen came back to the campus after midnight, bruised and frightened, with another story of manhandling. His own firsthand story was that he had gone to visit a friend at the Hui Wen Methodist Mission Middle School. At the gate he had been stopped by five young men whom he didn't know, and asked about the whereabouts of two Hui Wen students whom he didn't know. The men threatened him with a gun, and after a fracas in the school in which they did not get what they had wanted, they forced Li to go with them. They struck him, he said, and tried to force him to act as an informer for them. They eventually took him to what Li thought looked like a military police post, where a responsible officer (Li thought he was a general) released him after a few minutes of questioning.

This, on top of the rising resentment among the students against the

ban on the North China Student Federation, culminated in a three-day strike called by the student bodies of five Peiping universities and two in Tientsin. Lecturers and assistants in the government universities also decided to call strikes for higher salaries and increased flour rations. Campus workmen joined in. Students continued their strike in sympathy, and added a demand for an increase of the government's educational grants to 15 percent of the national budget, as outlined in the constitution.

During the strike, trouble was reported from North China College, one of the non-striking schools. The university secretary, member of the administration, H. T. Kang, told a calm unimpassioned story. There had been an election of student self-government officers, and the night the ballots were counted Mr. Kang saw the meeting suddenly turn into a free-for-all. Students who had lost the election rushed the ballot box, overturned it and eventually burned the ballots, he said. Later the two groups—legitimate winners of the elections and angry losers of the elections—came to blows. Four students were hurt, three among the election winners and one among the election losers. Four knives were confiscated from the students who had lost the elections, and the university authorities closed the school for three days. Those who lost the elections were said by faculty observers to be the right wing, Kuomintang-controlled faction.

Violent Tactics

This fracas was promptly followed by a two a.m. invasion of the Peita campus by a group of some 40 unidentified youths. The college gateman, whom I talked to, 55 year old Chin Wei-shen, said that he was aroused by a shout and found himself looking straight into the muzzle of a gun which had been poked through the paper window over his bed. He was then forced by about 10 men, whom he thought must have climbed over the wall, to unlock the gate and let in another 20 to 30 men. He didn't know who they were. "I wouldn't dare say," he said.

His story and that of a senior, Sun Pai-ying, who watched from his window, were similar. The men carried flashlights, moved about the campus yard tearing down posters and wall newspapers and pasting up others. One group broke a window in the building.

The next day members of the Great Earth Singing Society said it was the window to their clubroom which had been broken, and some of their personal and club possessions had been carried off. I, myself, saw the posters which the invaders had pasted over walls and basketball posts. One read, "Youth is the golden age. Spring is the best time for study. Give up your red dream. Go back to your classrooms.." It was signed by the "Anti-strike committee," but Peita students said they knew of no such committee in their university.

Students were becoming jittery. One thing was obvious. With a curfew enforced in Peiping nightly at 12:00, a group of 40 persons entering Peita after midnight must have had either the connivance or the passive approval of the police.

Before breakfast the next morning (April 7), 12 Peita students received a personal call from the university secretary. He said their names as students to be arrested had been given to him by the police. The college authorities, he told each of them, were doing everything they could to prevent the arrest.

Faculty Protection

The Dean of Curriculum, Ching Hua-tse, the Dean of Discipline, Ho Lin, the Dean of the Law College, Chou Ping-lin, and the black-listed students themselves all told approximately the same story.

The university secretary, Ching Tien-ting, had been aroused at his home at three o'clock that morning by a visit from a representative of the police bureau. He had been given a list of 12 students, and asked to see that they were delivered to the Garrison Headquarters by eight o'clock for questioning and arrest.

The secretary asked for time, called in the two administrative deans, and together they agreed that the university could take no responsibility for delivering students for arrest to Garrison Headquarters. They decided to insist upon the legal civil court procedure, as well as the university's right to academic freedom which was the basis for previous university requests that students not be arrested on campus.

The deans and the university secretary spent the day arguing their points with the Garrison Commander, the Police Chief and the Mayor. They succeeded in postponing, at least, any military arrests on the campus.

The students were grateful for the protection university authorities were giving them, and the authorities seemed as disturbed as were the students over the development.

By Friday, April 9—which was to have been a day of strike settlements—this had become more than a war of nerves. The day dawned on a tense, angry, tired student body at the National Peiping Normal College. Eight of their number had been seized from their dormitory beds, beaten and carried off in a post-midnight raid on the campus by a mob of armed, unidentified masked ruffians. One student had been beaten, discarded by the thugs at the campus gate, and later taken to the hospital by school authorities.

Dean of Business Administration, Chao Shih-tsai, told exactly the same story which the students themselves told, denying vigorously that there had been a quarrel between two student factions as was later reported. The invaders had come from the outside, had worn masks or black paint on their faces. They had fired guns—at least 10 shots were heard by faculty living on the campus—though no one received a gun wound.

Students displayed the bloody sheets and torn clothing taken from the rooms of the eight who had been seized, and short iron bars and wooden sticks which the marauders had left behind them. A number of department offices had been looted, radios and records which were used for the teaching of English, were carried off.

By the time I reached the college, at a little after nine o'clock that morning, the students were massed in their college yard. They were clamoring for action. Not since last May have Peiping students demonstrated in the streets, and that morning their leaders tried to hold them back. But the students surged toward the gate, and suddenly started marching down the street, in rows of four with arms locked.

The demonstration was on, and no one could stop it. They met no opposition from the few and surprised policemen along the street. In front of the great red gates which lead into the President's Peiping Headquarters the students squatted, 400 of them, and demanded release of their eight schoolmates.

I watched the squatters grow from a small group of 400 at 9:30 in the morning to a sea of 3,000 by 5:30 that afternoon. Students from other universities converged on the spot. As the news reached each college, students would march out in a body toward the President's Peiping Headquarters. Fifteen hundred of them walked the 10 mile distance from Tsinghua and Yenching to join the demonstration.

Each arrival was hailed with cheers and songs. They sang all day long and on into the night. There were lilting marching songs, one of which has a refrain which repeats, "In unity there is strength." There were songs from the war against Japan. There was a new song about Yuan Shih-kai. And there were haunting folk songs.

Students Fast

The students agreed to fast for one meal that day. But at noon representatives went back to their college kitchens and carried out buckets full of steamed bread. The soldiers guarding the President's Headquarters held aloof until mid-afternoon, but by the end of the day they were boiling kettles of water for the students and moving around the crowd serving them. The students carried on cheerful, friendly conversations with them, and with the very quiet line of police out in the street.

At three-thirty that afternoon a delegation of long-gowned, solemn members of the Normal College faculty arrived, and announced that they, in full faculty meeting, had decided to go on strike until the captured students had been released. They read a statement. "We are surprised and deeply shocked," it said, "that at the time when our

national constitution is being put into effect there can be so great a violation of human rights."

Meanwhile six student representatives and the administrative officers of Peita, Tsinghua, Yenching and Normal College had been inside the big red gates for hours. By dusk the crowd was growing impatient. "If we don't have an answer in 10 minutes, we should all march inside," some shouted. A chairman, chosen by leaders from each school, tried to calm them. Students rose from all over the sea of squatters to say what they thought. The chairman urged patience.

The stars came out. Someone sent up a balloon on which had been written "In unity there is strength." The slogans which they had written on each other's backs in white chalk still showed up even under the dim street lights and stars.

At 7:30 p.m. an announcement was made. The Garrison Commander had promised to turn the eight students over to the Police Bureau which in turn would turn them over to the Dean of the Normal College.

There was a roar of applause. Then students began bobbing up. They wanted proof—an eyewitness report of the release.

It was 10:30 that night when the 3,000 tired, hungry college students received the final word of release from their own delegates. They also had a promise that the 12 blacklisted Peita students would not be arrested.

Ends Joyfully

The demonstration ended jubilantly. College by college, following the directions of their chairman, they began their march home, singing, some even dancing, again with arms locked. Each marching unit had the further protection of a single line of students holding hands. Both girls and boys had volunteered to form these guard lines.

Two of the released students were sent immediately to the Peita Hospital where I saw them the next day. Both had deep head lacerations, Dr. Wang Ta-ting, in charge of the surgical ward, said. One had lost so much blood that Dr. Wang thought he should not try to talk.

The other, Chiu Hsi-en, 25 year old third year student majoring in education, said: "I was aroused by the sound of two shots. Then I saw a man standing by my bed. I sat up, and he hit me with a club." He said he was struck several times, then taken by two men and dragged out of bed and across the campus. Two rows of men guarded the path to the main gate. He saw a fellow student being struck on the head with a wooden stick.

"They dragged me to a truck, standing a block away from the school gate, and threw me in. I heard a cry for help and tried to lift my head to see: One of the masked men threw something in my eyes which felt like chalk dust. I was struck again. Then I was told to put my head between my knees so that I couldn't see the others being thrown into the truck."

Finally the truck started, went for about 20 minutes. The captured students were led into a house which seemed like a private home to them for they could hear voices of women and children. They were thrown on the damp mud floor of a room with their hands tied.

"That is where we spent the whole day," Chiu said. "We weren't allowed to talk to each other. Seven of us were in our underclothes. The eighth one was dressed, and when he offered to share his clothes with us, the guards kicked him in the face." The guards struck them frequently, called them "Pa Lu" (Eighth Route) and said to them, "You eat well, why cry anti-starvation? Why don't you go to the communist areas instead of staying here?"

Late in the afternoon they persuaded a guard to get them a few cornmeal cakes and a half a kettle of water. Finally a man came in, told them to wash the blood off their faces and tossed them some clothes. They were blindfolded, taken to two waiting cars, and taken to the police station.

There they saw their dean, Wen Kuang-han. "We wept—all of us," Chiu said. "We had thought we would be killed. Then we knew we were safe."

Chiu said he was taken because he roomed with one of the members of the student association's executive committee. Dean Chao Shih-tsai later said that only one of the eight captured students had been a leader in the student association. The others were roommates or lived in an adjoining room.

While professors prepared statements to prevent a recurrence of these events, and students discussed going back to classes, another group in the city was busily preparing a counter-demonstration.

On Sunday morning, April 11, one local Chinese paper announced that there was to be an "anti-strike, anti-violence, and communist liquidation mass meeting inside Tien An Men." At 10:30 a.m. men, largely in workmen's clothes were shuffling through the great gate over which hangs the portrait of the Generalissimo. They gathered in groups under banners which read, "Chamber of Commerce," "Farmer's Association," "Coal Warehousing Guild," "Department Store Association." They called themselves "people's organizations." I asked one of them how he knew about this demonstration. He said two Chinese words which I happen to understand—"Party headquarters"—when a dapper young man in a western suit cut him off, and said to me in English," They all came of their own accord."

Oppose Strike

The dapper young man said he was a student from Fu-jen, the Catholic University, and his name was Wang Wen-hung. Several other young men, who also said they were university students, gathered around. They said they were opposed to the student strike, and that the pro-strike students had used violence to intimidate them. Therefore, they said, they were opposed to violence. The only specific case of violence they could mention was an attack which they claimed had been made upon anti-strike students by armed pro-strike students that week at North China College. This was the college where the faculty secretary had told me of the ballot box incident.

One of this group of young men led the crowd in shouting slogans. Two of the slogans were: "Oppose the release of the Normal College traitors and bandits by the President's office," and "Oppose the authorities tolerant attitude toward traitors and bandits."

At noon this assembled crowd was told by leaders standing in a truck that they were to parade and then they would go to the President's Peiping Office and present a petition opposing strike and violence and demanding action on the liquidation of communists.

There were about 5,000 paraders, the large majority of them dressed in poor men's clothing. They started out rather indifferently but gradually began to pick up the chant of the anti-communist slogans their leaders were shouting.

Tide Changes

In front of Tung An market, which they passed early in the parade the *United Press* correspondent saw the marchers bow out toward the sidewalk. He caught a glimpse of a frightened youth being surrounded by the hulking figures of the paraders. The paraders began kicking something on the sidewalk and then gendarmes came up and scattered them. The youth was kneeling, with hands stretched out in supplication. Blood streamed from his nose, his mouth and his temple.

The next day a Peita professor reported to me that one of their students was attacked by the demonstrators in front of Tung An market.

That was apparently the first act of violence of the day. At least it was the first I have heard an eyewitness account of. Other accounts show that paraders struck and beat youths whom they thought were college students all the way along the line of march. By the end of the day six badly frightened and beaten Peita students had returned to their campus with stories of being seized, kicked and beaten, and forced to march in the parade. Six others were known to have been taken, but had not returned by early evening, and it was thought that there must have been more.

When the parade headed for the Peita campus itself, a warning went through the college. Gates were locked and barred. Students stayed within their buildings. A few gendarmes with bayonets stood at the gates, and some half-hearted unarmed policemen stood near the college wall as demonstrators spat out their hatred and threw rocks toward windows. One group broke into a faculty compound where they threw bricks through windows,

smashed tables and chairs. Professor Wu Wen-yu's college-aged daughter said that she, four of her student friends and a woman servant had been at home and had ducked under the table to avoid the flying bricks. The demonstrators shouted throughout that all Peita students were communists, all Peita professors were communists, and even all Peita servants and workers were communists.

Then the paraders headed toward the Normal College. I tried once, without success, to get past the police guarding the street corner just north of the college. I was told the police could not be responsible for my safety. I asked what was going on that was unsafe, and received the answer, "I don't know." Both *United Press* and *Associated Press* correspondents told me later that they had been unsuccessful at least once each in passing these same guards.

I headed over to the President's office, where I saw several thousand of the paraders squatting on the pavement, as the students had done. As I approached a truck drove up, loaded with loaves of bread, and suddenly the squatters started running toward the truck. They swarmed over it. A man in the truck began to throw out the loaves, as though he were tossing food to trained seals.

I went back to the Normal College, and this time was able to argue my way through. There was a crowd in front of the Normal College gate shouting and waving clubs. Across the street from the closed college gates huddled against the opposite wall was a group of Chinese reporters and the *United Press* correspondent. I joined them. No one smiled. I asked what was going on. A Chinese girl reporter looked at me and shuddered. I could hear hoarse, brutal shouting inside the school gates. Over the top of the gate I could see sticks bobbing like puppets.

"They're inside," the *U.P.* man said.

"Who's inside?" I asked.

"The mob."

Thirty of them, he said, had broken open the gates, saying they were a delegation. The police had stepped aside as they went in, and then had quickly come up after they had entered as though they had not noticed before.

We could hear glass breaking and wood cracking.

The mobsters came out noisily. They stood at the gate facing their colleagues in the street and sang the National Anthem.

The *United Press* correspondent and I dashed across the street to try to get into the gate. The police refused to let us through. The mob in the street had moved away. Suddenly, as I stood by the gate, I heard feet stampeding toward me. There were some soldiers in front. There was a girl in the middle, running like a football player, clutching her head under a crooked elbow to ward off blows. As she reached the gate she tripped and fell at my feet.

The mob was at her. They were waving clubs. They were shouting. They seemed to be on top of her. One of them raised a club and started to bring it down on her back. She looked up, white, and let out one frightened scream. The police standing between her and the gate acted quickly. They reached out and dragged her back, shoved her through the gates, and slammed them shut after her. In one more second it would have been murder.

Others who saw the beginning of it said that the mob recognized her. She was one of the student leaders of Normal College on her way back to the campus. They called her a communist.

I moved away, still shaken, for I had never before seen mob fury so close. Wang, the dapper young man in the western suit whom I had met in the morning, came toward me. He looked roughed up and hot. He said, "She was a communist. We tried to tell the police to arrest her, but they didn't. We had to go after her."

Slowly the crowd dispersed. Some girl came up and took my hand and pressed it. She spoke to me in English. "Tell the truth to America," she said. "They are murderers!"

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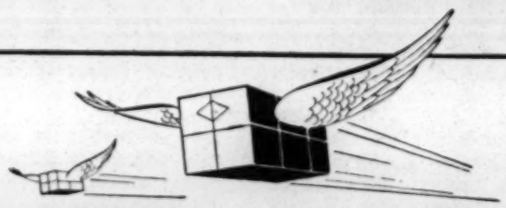

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LETTER FROM PARIS

Jacques Decaux

(*Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review*).

Paris.

EVENTS have been speeding up lately, crowding the newspapers with huge headlines. On the one side, the Soviet Union took two steps—toward Finland and into Czechoslovakia. On the other, the West also advanced two steps—one being the Western Alliance signed recently in Brussels between France, England, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, and the second being the Truman speech following the acceptance of ERP by Congress. The question is whether or not these steps are in the direction of a World War III which people are inclined nowadays to consider a matter of course, so casually do they speak of it.

Let us examine the tactics of the two great opposing groups to see how much actual progress has been made toward this "inevitable" World War III. So far as USSR is concerned, she is a past master in the art of "legal" coups d'etat. This technique is not exclusively of the present Soviet government, it has been inherited from the Tzars. In China, one surely remembers the history of Outer Mongolia; so diplomatically perfect was Russian control there that, had they wanted to, the Chinese would have been unable to reject the so-called democratically expressed will of the Mongolians. Manchukuo was only a pale copy of this. Remember, also, the incident of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the many divisions of Asia between Japan and Russia which were always made in the name of Chinese sovereignty.

Communist Tactics

Since the war, Europe has become a processing plant. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania—all have been "processed" in the mill of Communism. Yet who could object on legal grounds to the manner in which this came about, all national forms having been respected on the surface? Seemingly, democracy had played itself out in these countries.

The same thing has recently happened in Czechoslovakia where the Communist Party obtained a majority in Parliament by boring from the left through the middle-left and on into the middle. How Benes was made to play along has been a subject of much speculation here. He may have been blackmailed, as had been King Michael of Rumania before him, by discreet hints showing the evils of sabotage and revolution which might have appealed to the patriotism of both men and shaken their agreement.

Why Masaryk committed suicide is more understandable when one considers the nervous strain of the week preceding the revolution. Was he murdered? Some proofs seem convincing enough, but reasons which the Communists might have for doing so are not.

Over Finland, the curtain has not yet been drawn. Communist activity has been less conspicuous there and a legal coup d'etat would not be so desirable since the Finns pay their reparations to Russia with clockwork regularity. But Finland, one must remember, is the only country on the belt of Russia which remains true to the democratic ideals of the West, and Russia would certainly not let the ideals of a puny little people menace the strength of her borders. Moreover, Finland is another "window" on the Baltic for the USSR, as well as a precious base near the icy Northern Passage. A step beyond Finland would lead Russia to Norway, whose coasts would come in handy in the event of war with the Anglo-Saxons.

Western Alliances

On the other side of the "split," the Western European nations are now trying to get together in earnest. The five-country treaty mentioned earlier is a curious document, born of fear. It is hastily written, and the greater part of its articles seem vague and unsatisfactory insofar as reality is concerned. The only definite and unambiguous statements made are in reference to a military alliance. However, it does indicate a broadening of concept. In the past, European treaties were made against the possibility of renewed German aggression; this one is written to take care of any aggressor nation.

In Paris, 16 nations are trying to implement the Marshall Plan by working out a system for cooperation. However, it is evident that all economic cooperation is overshadowed by party politics and the threat of Communism. The coming US presidential elections are making people here jittery, for no one knows to what extent the Marshall Plan would be affected in the event of a Republican victory. The coming elections in Italy, in which the Christian Socialists are in violent opposition to the Communists, are important enough for the United States to be closely interested in—so much so that they have become a sort of personal tug of war between the US and the USSR. This fact is well understood by the common people of Italy, and they are getting noticeably impatient with politics which do not help to improve either their food situation or their opportunities to do sound business.

On the other side of the Atlantic, President Truman has made a speech which had a big build-up in the French press. We were told it would be an "atomic" speech. Actually, it was far from violent, though a few vigorous statements were made. What was striking to listeners here was the coldness and reserve with which Truman's declaration was greeted by his audience. Of course, one theory has it that now at last everything is clear—the chips are down. Some venture to say that if Hitler had heard such a strightforward declaration before Munich, or even before the reoccupation of the Rhur, he might have reconsidered his aggressive policies.

There is also another opinion, a rumor that Stalin has been carried away—beyond the limits he originally set for expansion—and that US Ambassador Bedel Smith had written the State Department that the only means of stopping Russia now would be a sweeping declaration of resistance on the part of the US. It is felt here that this rumor may mean that the State Department merely wished to justify its "get tough" policy; it is also considered that the US wanted to hint to Stalin that he has gone far enough and that if he would consider disowning the Communist Parties in other countries (which appear to be getting out of hand) the US and USSR might very easily come to terms.

Finally, I think that what is most distressing in all this maneuvering is that people everywhere speak of a third world war as if they were absolutely convinced that one is inescapable. Surely this getting used to the idea of war is paving the way to the actuality itself.

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The Review's English Lesson—XXVIII

Answers to the Questionnaire and Readers' Questions.

IN the *Review's* English Lesson of March 20 we printed 19 questions for our readers. We have since that time received many replies in answer to the questions. Several readers made some very constructive suggestions in addition to answering the questions we asked. Below we are reprinting the questions and the answers.

	YES	NO
1. Do you want us to explain and define American slang words and expressions, for example, "pass the buck?"	32	7
2. Do you want us to explain and define American idiomatic expressions, e.g., "the limb was sawed off while the employer was well out on it?"	34	5
3. Do you want us to explain commonly-used newspaper expressions like "hard currencies" and "balance-of-payment?"	34	5
4. Would you like us to devote the entire Lesson each week to the above explanations and definitions?	14	25
5. Do you want us to explain differences between English and Chinese grammatical usage, e.g., English prepositions and their corresponding words in Chinese?	17	22
6. Do you want us to give you a complete paragraph each week containing slang or idioms or both and then explain each word or phrase that is unusual? Was it helpful when we did it before in the Lessons?	33	3
7. Would you like us to answer readers' questions every week?	10	29
8. Would you like us to devote a complete lesson occasionally to answering readers' questions?..	25	14
9. Do you want us to explain English translations of Chinese news stories from Chinese newspapers?	12	27
10. Or would you prefer explanations of English language news stories from foreign papers about various occurrences in the news?	22	15
11. Or would you prefer explanations of news stories that deal only with Chinese affairs?.....	7	31
12. Or would you prefer explanations of news stories of an international nature?.....	25	12
13. Would you like us to print a complete model business letter..	15	24
14. Would you like us to print a model personal letter?.....	21	18
15. (This question did not require a YES or NO reply).		
16. Would you like us to print quotations from famous speeches and documents?	29	10
17. Do you find the examples and explanations of American humor helpful?	23	16
18. Would you like a short test at the end of each Lesson?.....	15	25
19. Or would you rather have a complete lesson devoted to a test at intervals of five lessons?....	21	18

As a result of receiving so many answers to this questionnaire, we have a much better idea of what our readers want. We shall constantly keep in mind these answers.

ANSWERS TO READERS' QUESTIONS:

Mr. Lynnwood Tsoon: The expression "pull punches" means to fail to give full force to. It appears to come from the sport of boxing when a fighter punches at his opponent, but draws back on the punch before it can have its full effect.

Mr. Kong Jan Chen: You wanted to know the difference between "China's" and "Chinese" and how the two expressions are used. "China's" simply means that which belongs to China, i.e., the nation of China. For example, you would say, "China's territory is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean." "Chinese" has a broader meaning which can refer to cultural things, language, people and history. One speaks of "the Chinese language;" "the Chinese people;" "Chinese literature." The two terms can often be used interchangeably. The same difference is found in the terms "America's" and "American."

Mr. Kuo Chien Fan: You wanted to know if the following sentence which appeared in the *Review* was grammatically correct: "Who were the exporters and who were the exports shipped to?" The sentence is incorrect. The second "who" should be "whom."

Mr. Hui Kim: The answers to your questions are as follows:

"hard-and-fast"—rigidly binding or strict.

"the powers that be"—is used instead of "the existing powers" because it is more emphatic. It is made more emphatic by changing the usual order of the words.

"screaming headines"—sensationally vivid headlines, written in intense, hysterical terms.

"string along with"—to go along with or to follow the leadership of someone in a certain course of action.

"the D. P.'s of Europe"—the displaced persons of Europe.

"sell America short"—betray America's interests. Comes from a term used in the stock exchange. "Sell short" describes the action of a dealer in the stock exchange who buys stock when it is going up in value and sells it just shortly before it reaches its peak and begins to fall.

"deadwood cities" — cities which are no longer useful, but are merely a handicap to those who would defend them or make them productive.

"on celluloid"—on film, i.e., movies. This is strictly a slang expression. Movie film formerly was made of celluloid.

"cover rate"—is the foreign exchange price fixed by a central bank indicating the price at which it is willing to sell foreign exchange to appointed banks.

"cross-rate"—refers to the price of a foreign currency in a certain country expressed in terms of a third country's currency. For instance, when the rate of the US dollar is CNC$324,000 and that of the pound Sterling CNC$972,000, the dollar-pound cross rate in Shanghai is three dollars for the pound.

"shake a few Chinese Rockefellers loose from some of their dough"—force rich Chinese (Rockefeller was an American millionaire) to give up some of their money.

"financial shot in the arm"—a monetary stimulus. "Shot in the arm" is a slang expression derived from the fact that a dope addict administers a drug by means of a hypodermic injection, usually in his arm.

"pre-zero order"—an order given before the crucial time. "Zero hour" is a British military term meaning the hour at which a previously planned movement is started.

Mr. Wu Newai Yu: "pass the buck" means to transfer a job or a responsibility to another person; to shirk one's duty.

"the limb was sawed off while the employer was well out on it"—the employer's retreat from a situation was made unavailable to him. This term is taken from a common American expression "out on a limb." A person is out on a limb (like a person who climbs out on a branch of a tree) when he over-reaches himself to the extent that it is difficult for him to retreat. If the limb is sawed off, the person on the limb is trapped completely.

Yunnan Follows Old Tradition

C. W. LAUNCELOT LEE

THERE is a tendency in China to do much elaborate planning and preparing for meetings, to have long and voluble discussions at those meetings, to make many and varied resolutions—and then to fail to put resolutions into effect. For instance, had the excellent resolutions made by the Political Consultative Conference been acted upon, the hateful Civil War would have been avoided in China.

With this introduction, I would like to tell of two important meetings called this year by the Yunnan Government, one in order to speed up administrative efficiency and the other to improve education in the provincial schools. More than 68 special commissioners and magistrates attended the former; while the latter included the chiefs of Education Bureaus from 131 hsien, the principals of all the provincial middle schools, normal schools, professional schools and others. Quite a congregation, and it must be remembered that two "important" meetings within a period of only three months sets some kind of record in Yunnan.

The Education Executive Meeting, which was held in January, lasted 10 days. Eight of those days were spent in the issuance of their regular official instructions by high-ranking Government officers to the conferees. In the remaining two days some 249 bills had to be discussed and passed upon, all of which, according to official propaganda, were good, practical plans for reforming education in Yunnan.

Now, in Kunming alone, besides the provincial middle schools, we have over 50 private middle schools which have "mushroomed" since the war. It is known by all that to run a middle school is an easy job. First, the principal puts up a signboard on a rented house and advertises extensively in the newspapers for students. Then he invites a few "big shots," who, in China have power to do anything, to be on the Board of Directors. It looks good. Any student who can afford the high tuition is allowed to enter without having to pass any sort of entrance examination. The tuition in such schools for this term (which is based on the price of rice) has been announced at from CNC$5,000,000 to $7,000,000, excluding board and lodging. Needless to say, thousands of boys and girls are dropped from the private schools since their parents, who are largely civil servants, cannot afford to send them.

The school principals wax fat and prosperous under such conditions, for they use the tuition fees in the money market and to buy merchandise. One principal I know of who was formerly almost destitute has, in the three years since the war, become a rich man and has built himself a luxurious foreign-style home. The teachers, on the other hand, are poorly paid and, in most cases, are unqualified for their jobs. As a result, some of the senior middle school students cannot even read the English alphabet.

The hsien educational funds are supposed to be derived from the rent from houses and land belonging to the hsien educational bureaus. I have traveled in a number of hsien in this province, and I have found that 80 to 90 percent of the houses and land are controlled by local influential big shots, including educational bureau land. They have become its traditional secondhand owners and are feathering their nests with public education funds. Yet the schools in most hsien are withering because of lack of money; that is why more than 130 of the 249 bills submitted to the above-mentioned meeting emphasized the problem of funds. However, since the present Government has as its slogan "Military First," the unimportant matter of educating the youth of Yunnan has little chance of receiving Government attention or funds. And without money to back them up, the educational bills recently passed will be merely "lip service on paper."

A British View

There is one obvious thing to do in order to improve the educational system here. That is for the government to suspend the type of bad private middle school I have already described and to concentrate on improving its own provincial middle schools, normal and professional schools. Ideally, special manual and other skills could be acquired at the latter two types of school, while only those students who wanted to go on to higher education in the universities would study at the middle schools.

• • •

Much has been said about the role of a magistrate in provincial government. A magistrate friend of mine told me that, although it was a lucrative job, being a magistrate meant being controlled by the "Three Almighties." These are: (1) the government wishes you to be an "almighty" officer in your hsien, able to do anything and especially to carry out the wishes of your higher officers; (2) the lao pai hsing fears that you are an "almighty" devil of corruption, injustice, repression and squeeze; and (3) you yourself have many difficulties connected with your job which not even the "Almighty" could contend with.

The "secret" of being a successful magistrate is to exploit the job as much as possible while you have it, and to make enough money to support you when the inevitable end comes. Those who are new at the game, the eager ones who have a sincere wish to do something for the lao pai hsing, are always discharged for "unknown" reasons. After all, they are an inconvenience to the established system. As to the speeding-up of administrative efficiency, the magistrate simply does not have time to worry about it.

At the Provincial Administrative Meeting which was held here in March, many problems were discussed, the two main ones being opium and bandit suppression. There was a great deal of talk and a number of resolutions were passed, but as is usual in such meetings, the basic and original causes failed to come up for consideration. These are, briefly, that because of the burdens of inflation, high taxes, constant conscription and official corruption, the lao pai hsing are forced either to leave their unprofitable farms and join the bandits or to plant opium poppies in order to survive. They will continue to plant poppies until rural economic conditions improve sufficiently for them to make an honest living by farming, and no amount of suppression can stop them.

Thus, it can be seen that Yunnan's two "important" meetings have been held in the time-honored tradition of all such meetings in China, that the usual amount of time and money was wasted and that bureaucracy has again triumphed. We can all turn over in our beds now and go to sleep on the other side.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

TRANS-PACIFIC Service:

Arriving from S.F.			*Sailing for S.F.*			*Via*
Apr.	26	ss. General Gordon	Apr.	27	Yokohama	& Honolulu
May	3	ss. Pres. Cleveland	May	4	Yokohama	& Honolulu
May	11	ss. General Meigs	May	12	Hongkong	& Manila
June	3	ss. Pres. Wilson	June	1	Yokohama	
June	14	ss. General Gordon	June	15	Yokohama	
June	21	ss. Pres. Cleveland	June	22	Yokohama	
June	29	ss. General Meigs	June	30	Hongkong	& Manila
July	19	ss. Pres. Wilson	July	20	Yokohama	
July	26	ss. General Gordon	July	27	Yokohama	& Honolulu

ROUND-WORLD Service: To New York

Arriving from S.F.		*Sailing Via Suez*
Apr. 25	ss. Louis McH. Howe	Apr. 27
Apr. 26	ss. Scott E. Land	Apr. 29

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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Shanghai's American Daily—more than "just a newspaper"

During these trying post-war days, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury has slipped into a peculiarly intimate place in the minds and hearts of readers. Perhaps that is because it tries in every way to be as human as your best friend. Read it for true straight news, most of it printed at least 15 hours ahead of other Shanghai papers; for outspoken views; for bright touches and entertainment features which will take your mind off your troubles. For the times, subscription rates are low:

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Shanghai "pick-up plan", $630,000 monthly.

By ordinary mail within China, $750,000 monthly.

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SINCE 1850

The Week's Business

IN some lines, commercial exports could be carried out during the week under review (April 15 to 20), but hardly any shipment could be made in commodities directly or indirectly controlled by The Central Trust, businessmen here revealed. They said that prices of goods which the Trust is dealing in have increased far more than those of other commodities.

Prices of imported goods, on the other hand, have shown comparatively small advances with the exception of consumer goods which usually are quoted (on the wholesale market) in concert with black market rates.

The money market was easy with open market interest rates fluctuating between 25 percent and 28 percent. However, it was believed that the market would again be tight in the near future as about CNC$1,000,000,000,000 are believed to have been paid recently to the China Textile Industries for cotton yarn and cloth.

Meanwhile, interest of business quarters was focussed on the question who would be appointed to the positions of Finance Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs in the new cabinet expected to be formed in the not too distant future. Businessmen believe that further trade developments will depend not only upon general developments but very much upon the personalities in charge.

Some forecasters claim to have been informed from the most reliable sources imaginable that Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Head of the Chinese Mission to Washington, will be Finance Minister and Dr. Yu Ta-wei, now Minister of Communications, Economic Minister; others apparently would favor a return of Dr. H. H. Kung to one of the two positions. Both Mr. Tsuyee Pei and Dr. Kung are at present in the United States. Businessmen believe that Mr. Pei's success as Governor of The Central Bank was not so good as to merit him as the savior of China's currency.

Speaking of China's currency, inflation obviously increased in speed during the week under review despite The Central Bank's sticking to its official exchange rates. Commodity prices, as well as prices of public utilities, increased and black markets were reported to have been extremely active.

In this respect it may be noted that according to a recent report issued by the Shanghai Finance Bureau no less than 66 banking firms have been penalized during February and March for not observing prevailing finance regulations. Of those 66 cases, 19 referred to illicit banks which were ordered to close down apart from paying fines. Eight banks were found "to keep fictitious accounts;" they were fined and ordered to dismiss their managers. One bank was ordered to reorganize, 38 were warned against carrying out business transactions in what was called "improper ways."

On the stock markets, business was active the past week, but trading was irregular and apparently very speculative. After the disappearance of the forward share market, interest of speculators was focussed on spot business inside as well as outside the Stock Exchange, with shares dealt in on the curb exchanges generally gaining relatively more than those quoted on the official Exchange. On the whole, however, business remained erratic. Even on the last day under review Wing On Textiles opened 1,920, came down to 1,885, but closed 1,950.

On the various commodity markets, business was hardly less erratic, as can be learned from the table below. The rice price increased and so did quotations of other edibles, whereas imported chemicals (caustic soda, for example) came down.

Dealers still are of the opinion that that phenomenon has been caused by the belief that basic industrial goods may soon be imported on a credit basis from the United States, in connection with the new American loan. Traders expect that prices of such commodities will decline still further once the first shipment is actually announced.

They doubt, however, that price declines will also refer to any consumer goods imported from USA. They still say that the only way to reach this goal would be a fundamental change of prevailing import rules.

Quotations

Stocks	Apr. 14 CNC$	Apr. 21 CNC$
Wing On Textile	1,800	1,950
Mayar Silk	—	—
Commercial Press	595	600
Wing On Co.	580	580
Ewo Cotton	2,420,000	2,790,000
Bond C	99,000	109,000

Commodities	Apr. 14 CNC$	Apr. 21 CNC$
White Rice, first	3,750,000	3,900,000
Wheat Four	1,385,000	1,400,000
Peanut Oil	8,900,000	9,600,000
Raw Silk "C"	345,000,000	365,000,000
Jap. Rayon	230,000,000	234,000,000
Cot. Yn. (42)	230,000,000	234,000,000
Cot. Yn. (20)	125,000,000	140,000,000
Caustic Soda	98,000,000	92,000,000
Koo Pan Soap	5,650,000	5,700,000

US Magazine Roundup

Saturday Evening Post

EDGAR Snow tells "The Message of Gandhi" in the March 27, 1948, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. From interviews he had with the Mahatma a few days before the assassination, he paints a new picture of what the great Hindu meant to the world.

"Every Indian lost his father when Gandhi died. That is plain fact, and it could never have been more so of any national hero. Yet here was something that meant more than that. This small man, so full of a large love of men, extended beyond India and beyond time . . . There was a mirror in the Mahatma in which everyone could see the best in himself, and when the mirror broke it seemed that the thing in oneself might be fled forever . . . Nehru knew what the thing in Gandhi was and . . . tried to tell India what it was that she had lost.

"'The greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth,' he told the air, 'and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours has died.'

"The immediate cause was Hindu-Moslem unity and the peace of men, but in the simplest and most profound reading, Gandhi died in an honest search for the truth, and, in the end, all men came to see it and felt it shining in him . . .

"Gandhi won national independence for more milllions of people than any other leader of men, and with less bloodshed, and that was the truth. He showed the weak and the poor how to struggle without taking life, and that was the truth. He spent years in jail for the national causes . . . He broke the system of indentured Indian labor in South Africa. He won respect for Indians and restored the self-respect of men who had humiliated him. He fought color and racial discrimination everywhere. And all that was the truth. He laid the foundations for a national language which would bring men close together regardless of creed, and he nursed and tended the sick and helpless to teach men kindliness and self-sacrifice. Against 3,000 years of prejudice he raised a crusade for the human rights of 50,000,000 untouchables, and he opposed the bigotry and dogmatism of the caste system with more success than any Indian since Gautama Buddha.

"Gandhi never ceased to try to unite his countrymen and indeed the whole world under the homely injunctions common to all faiths: individual perfection, tolerance, humility, love of nature, equality, brotherhood and cooperation. He won a host of nonviolent battles for reform . . . He followed Buddha in employing the actions and arguments of love for dynamic ends . . . Like Buddha, too, it was Gandhi's urge to liberate man, which set him apart from the masses of mystics who seek only realization of self in the anti-social practice of asceticism . . .

"Like Marx, Gandhi hated the state and wished to eliminate it . . . . But he was a practical socialist in that he never opposed the state as a necessary instrument in achieving social democracy, though democracy as he understood it is certainly not to be confused with the kind of police state ruled by the Kremlin . . .

"He wanted social ownership of large industry combined with a co-operative agrarian economy and small industrial co-operatives such as those in China that I had told him about. But he wanted the state to take over by peaceful means, and he 'would not dispossess moneyed men by force, but would invite their co-operation in the process of conversion to state ownership. There are no parians in society. Whether they are millionaires or paupers, the two are sores of the same disease.' . . .

"And the world question is: Can Gandhi's technique ne applied without Gandhi? Surely the first answer must come from India itself, where the master's teachings are specific and clear. No one who spoke to him in his last days . . . can doubt that he was deeply dissatisfied with the corruption in government and the failure to extirpate the weedy communal groups which were sponsoring violence and the persecution of Moslems . . .

"What remains to be revealed is whether the body of men and women who now shape the destiny of India can summon among themselves the collective discipline and the inner purity necessary to command the love and following which Gandhi's death left unclaimed, in order to impose the social progress and the promised justice and equality for which men believe the Mahatma died . . ."

* * *

Newsweek

IN "An Authority's Report on the Zaibatsu," *Newsweek* publishes in its issue of March 1, 1948, the observations of J. W. Brabner Smith refuting General MacArthur's statement that "The Japanese people . . . fully understand how the Zaibatsu, in partnership with the military, shaped the national will in the direction of war and conquest." Mr. Smith is a lawyer with wide private and government experience, and served in Military Government in both Germany and Japan. He says:

"You will recall that no member of the Zaibatsu or any other individual representing large Japanese industrial or financial interests was included in the indictment of the major Japanese war criminals . . . This investigation resulted in exoneration of the Zaibatsu and other wealthy Japanese. For example, it not only had no part in the invasion of Manchuria, but most of its members regarded it with suspicion and disfavor and made no investments of consequence in Manchuria for some years.

"Zaibatsu capital had generally been able to obtain markets abroad because of efficiency in marketing. We remember that such high trade barriers as existed in this country were to some extent overcome, even in articles which did not depend upon cheap labor costs. Japanese capital was not interested in the uneconomical production of war materials, such as Korean and Manchurian aluminum and magnesium demanded by the militarists, and the established financial group drew farther away from the 'aggressive war' crowd when the latter endeavored to build up dollar credits by refusing to permit more profitable exports to China."

Pointing out that the list of defendants in the Japanese war crimes trials (which did not include any of the large industrialists, as has been stated) received practically unanimous approval from informed agencies of SCAP and from the Soviet contingent, Mr. Smith suggests: "Thus, the breaking up of the Zaibatsu wealth cannot be based upon the provision in the Agreement of Surrender that war criminals should be punished, nor has SCAP attempted to do so . . .

"I am not assuming that it is, or is not, in the public interest to dissolve, rather than regulate, concentrations of economic power such as the Zaibatsu, or US Steel, the CIO, or our insurance companies. But if that is to be done, it should not be accompanied by Hitler-Stalin methods.

"Certainly, strict adherence to the international law concerning military occupation of conquered territory, as embodied in the Hague Regulations . . . and the immediate restoration of *l'order* and *la vie publique* would provide a temporary policy more consistent with our country's best interest than the changing personal predilections of the particular group momentarily in control."

The March 15 issue of *Newsweek* magazine carried this bit of information as a commentary on the problems resulting from China's inflation.

"In inflation-ridden Shanghai, a major problem for merchants is the constant changing of price tags. Last week a newspaper carried an advertisement of this enterprising offer: 'Easily changeable price tags. Save trouble involved in changing prices daily. Guaranteed fast color with constant handling.'"

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chiang Is Elected President; Communists Lose In Italy

AS had been expected from the very beginning, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was elected April 19 the first president of China under the new Constitution by an overwhelming vote of 2,430. Chu Cheng, the only other presidential candidate, received 269 votes.

According to well-informed political observers, in spite of the new Constitution, President Chiang will be free to act as he thinks fit. On the eve of the presidential election, the National Assembly voted sweeping emergency powers for the president. A temporary amendment to the Constitution authorizes the president "to take emergency measures to avert imminent danger to the security of the state or the people or to cope with any serious financial or economic change without being subject to the restrictions stipulated in the Constitution." It was stressed that the provisional amendment is designed only to "give the president in this emergency the freedom of action he needs to permit him to take prompt steps against Communist activities."

The amendment provides that the Legislative Yuan may modify or abrogate the emergency measures and may request the president to declare the period of national crisis terminated. In fact, as the situation stands today in this country, the amendment virtually gives President Chiang carte blanche for the duration of the Civil War.

* * *

Martial Law

AS China is now engaged in a bloody struggle with the Communists, the implementation of the much-heralded Constitution does not seem to have brought about any basic change in the situation. On the contrary, with the intensification of the fighting between the Nationalists and the Communists, and the rumored Communist attempt to cross the Yangtze River this summer, the military aspects have overshadowed the constitution.

The Ministry of National Defense on April 14 granted discretionary powers to all garrison commanders throughout the country "to take any action necessary to prevent disturbances in their respective provinces."

General Teng Wen-yi, Government military spokesman, explained that military commanders in conjunction with local security forces have been given power to declare martial law wherever and whenever found necessary to maintain law and order. He further stated that the action is taken under the Chinese martial law of 1937 because the Communists have now openly announced their intention of fomenting disturbances in Government-held areas." General Teng disclosed the Communists are sending agents into Government-controlled regions to engage in underground activities to spy, to instigate strikes among students and laborers and to sponsor various kinds of demonstrations, sabotages and riots.

* * *

Foreign Relations

IN his report on China's foreign relations to the National Assembly, Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh called for restriction of the veto power and establishment of an armed force of the United Nations as soon as possible.

Referring to Sino-American relations, the foreign minister said much of the adverse American opinion during the last four years was "legitimate criticism but some of it is a result of malicious Communist propaganda. The recent decision to continue aid to China by the American Congress and Administration has again demonstrated the fundamental soundness of Sino-American friendship.

Turning to Sino-Soviet relations, Wang told the National Assembly that China would like "nothing better than maintenance of perpetual peace and friendliness between our two countries." After citing provisions of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1945 guaranteeing Soviet moral support to the National Government and Soviet non-interference in the internal affairs of Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, the foreign minister concluded: "Should the Soviet Government observe her treaty obligations, Sino-Soviet relations cannot but be peaceful and amicable. If Sino-Soviet relations are not what they should be, the fault does not lie so much with the treaty itself as with its non-fulfillment. The Chinese Government will insist on strict implementation of the provisions of the treaty."

On the subject of Japan, Foreign Minister Wang emphasized that China's foreign policy was "neither for revival of militarism in Japan nor letting her be turned into a hotbed of Communism." Before the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, China will insist on fulfillment of the resolution of the Far Eastern Commission prohibiting Japanese military activities and providing for disposal of Japanese military installations.

Confusion In Bogota

THE situation in Colombia after the recent bloody riots is still confused. Although the Government claimed to have the situation well under control, latest reports indicate that fighting is still in progress. According to *UP*, Left-wing rebels still control Colombia's sole oil refinery at Barranca. The installations were taken over by the rebels when the general strike was declared and bloody riots broke out over the assassination of Liberal leader Gaitan.

In Bogota, soldiers, under orders to "shoot to kill," battled snipers in the streets while sub-committees of the Inter-American Conference sought to rush the work of the conference to completion. Snipers hidden in the ruins of an office building overlooking Santander Square fought a fierce two-hour gun battle against soldiers in the square and others in nearby buildings. Scattered fighting also took place near the presidential palace where the fighting began nine days ago.

In Washington, the United States State Department is reported to have received information not yet verified that Communists or Communist-backed groups may try to seize power in Chile and Ecuador within the next few weeks. A Department source made it clear that the information lacked official confirmation. But one of the reports tended to support official announcements by the Chilean Government that Communists there are planning an uprising on May 1, envisaging the kidnapping of President Gabriel Gonzales Videla and other Government and army leaders.

The report on Ecuador said that "Conservatives," with the help of the Communists, are going to try to seize power about June 1. After the outbreak of the riots in Bogota, all capitals in South America have been in a state of jitters, wondering what is going to happen next. Dispatches from South American countries during the past week told the same stories of expected Communist activities and General Renepicado, Costa Rican Security Minister, said in Mexico City that Communists planned a new uprising in Chile, Venezuela and Jamaica in the near future. Top government officials in Brazil have blamed international Communist conspirators for explosions that destroyed a large part of the Deodoro, a military base in Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

New Atomic Weapon

THE United States is plunging ahead with its preparations for war. A terse release by the United States Atomic Energy Commission told the world that America had tested a new atomic weapon in the Eniwetok Atoll area in the Pacific.

Reviewing the developments leading to the test, the Commission re-

called that in December last year construction was started on Eniwetok Atoll for such a test and public notice was given that hazards would exist in a defined area around that atoll after January 31, 1948, and through the year 1948.

It was further revealed that in the last winter months of 1947 a joint task force composed of units of the Army, Navy and Air Force completed construction at the proving ground. Extensive instrumentation was installed for the use of scientific and technical groups.

The Commission's report also disclosed that "the scientific and technical operations of the proving ground will provide new fundamental data and a broader understanding of the phenomena of nuclear fission for peaceful as well as for the military application of atomic energy.

Speculation of the last few weeks has centered on the probability that the United States would experiment with an atomic bomb exploded in deep water. The objective of such an explosion would be to test among other things the resistence of submarines to atomic weapons.

On April 15 the House passed a US$3,198,000,000 bill to start building up a 70-group air force. Representative Francis Case called the bill a warning to Stalin to "Stop, look and listen." By the unusual unanimous vote of 115 to 0, the House added US$82,000,000 to US$2,376,100,000 bill designed originally to finance a 57-group air force.

* * *

Poor MacArthur

IN the Republican primaries in Wisconsin and Nebraska, General Douglas MacArthur cut a very poor figure. Returns from 1,317 of 2,024 precincts in Nebraska's primary elections gave Stassen 47,851, Dewey 34,774, Taft 11,952, Vandenberg 4,473, MacArthur 3,831, Warren 1,010 and Martin 453. In both elections Stassen won a decisive victory.

In Tokyo, the Japanese showed little surprise, as early Nebraska primary returns had MacArthur running a poor fifth, while Allied Headquarters officials evinced less interest than during the Wisconsin balloting on April 6.

"We were surprised at the Wisconsin results," one Japanese editor said, "but not any more. We are hoping this means he won't go home in May."

Although badly beaten in the elections at home, General MacArthur is still high and mighty in Japan. Colonel R. S. Bratton, chief of MacArthur's civil intelligence section, announced recently that SCAP headquarters are considering putting all Japanese press and publishing houses on a post-censorship basis. According to the colonel, plans are being seriously studied to give such a post-publication censorship arrangement a trial. "This would include leftist publications, rightist publications and middle-of-the-road publications. Bratton revealed that at the present time 39 major newspapers and 15 news agencies have their material censorsd before it is used.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that stories and comment unfavorable to MacArthur's running for presidency were censored.

* * *

Marshall Plan

COUNTRIES in Europe are forging ahead with their planning of speedy implementation of the European Recovery Program under the Marshall Plan. On April 16, 16 countries led by Britain and France signed in Paris a convention for European economic cooperation.

In the opinion of French Foreign Minister George Bidault, the signing of the convention would be the first step toward the formation of a united Europe and pledged France to play a full share in European recovery. Bidault left the door open for other nations to join, saying: "Our peaceful organization excludes no free people. All that is necessary is good faith in this undertaking."

In addition, the British Foreign Office announced that Britain, the United States and France will open a new series of talks on the future of western Germany. One of the chief objectives of the talks will be the merger of the French zone in Germany with the American and British zones of occupation.

The *National Zeitung* charged that the United States is organizing a new German army to be headed by Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, commander of German troops in the 1944 Battle of the Ardennes. It is alleged that most of Hitler's former general staff officers have set up headquarters in Kassel in the American zone.

American military government authorities in Berlin rejected a Communist request for a plebiscite on unity throughout Germany on the ground that the German people do not want economic and political slavery.

The five Western Union nations announced April 17 the creation of a joint military committee under the Brussels Pact, with London as its headquarters.

A responsible official of the British Government confirmed press reports that British military planes have been granted facilities on French airfields under an agreement signed in Paris April 19 by Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Lord Tedder.

Describing the agreement as "purely routine," the official stated that it would regulate what has been a common practice between the two countries since the end of the war. He further disclosed that the agreement would affect chiefly Middle East trunk routes and would also provide for French military planes to be serviced on British airfields, such as at Gibraltar and at Castel Benito in Tripolitania.

War Propaganda

THE steering committee of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva adopted April 14 a resolution seeking to bind countries to act against war propaganda and false and distorted reports.

The resolution demands that: (1) all countries should promptly inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any measures taken by them to give effect to the General Assembly resolutions against war propaganda and false reports, (2) journalists' associations and other non-official and semi-official bodies should cooperate to ensure impartial representation of news and opinions and (3) the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies should consider how they may help in implementing the Assembly resolutions.

* * *

Elections In Italy

PREMIER Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democrats won an absolute majority in the new parliament. Final returns in 41,468 election districts in Senate voting gave a total vote of 22,472,183. A breakdown showed the anti-Communist Christian Democrats with 10,742,131 votes (47.9 percent), and the Popular Front 6,955,229 votes (31 percent).

The Italian Senate consists of 237 Senators who must be elected and 107 who are nominated by right in recognition of work done for the Republic, making a total of 344. Here the Christian Democrats are believed to have won 116-118 seats and the Popular Front 75-77 seats. With the addition to 18 Senators by right who are Christian Democrats, Premier de Gasperi appears to have a majority of some 40 seats over the Popular Front.

Latest information indicate that in the Chamber of Deputies the Christian Democrats polled 9,554,614 votes (48.5 percent) and the Popular Front 6,630,614 votes (32.1 percent). Final returns are being awaited with intense interest. Premier Gasperi announced triumphantly that his Government would exclude all extreme leftist elements. Competent observers interpreted his statement as an answer to Communist leader Luigi Longo's demand that the Communists be included in the new government.

It is generally believed that American pressure and assistance had contributed a great deal toward winning the elections in Italy. In Washington, Congressional sources revealed immediately after the returns of Italian elections were made public that the United States spent about US$4,000,000 for "political purposes" in Italy. Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee rfeused to discuss details of the operations of the secret anti-Communist "Project X" in Italy for fear that such disclosures might weaken American efforts to "undermine Communist tyrany in areas already conquered."

What US Papers Say

CHIANG Kai-shek's decision not to run for the presidency, as well as the military situation in North China was again commented on in the US papers. Other topics discussed in recent American papers included the coming Italian elections and the death of President of the Philippines Manuel Roxas.

* * *

Chiang's Retirement

THE *Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Times-Star* said: "Chiang Kai-shek's decision to give up the presidency of China is open to several interpretations. He may want to devote all his time and energy to leading the 'holy war' against the Chinese Communists. He may intend to become Premier in a governmental revision that would make the President a figurehead. Or he may have concluded that his political retirement in favor of an independent will help China's cause in the eyes of the power on which China must depend—the United States . . ."

The *Springfield* (Massachusetts) *Union* commented: "Chiang will doubtless remain the strong man of China on the basis of his record as war leader and civil war leader against the Communists. Moreover, his efforts to substitute a measure of democracy for dictatorship seem sincere, and his ability is unquestioned. The fact that he is stepping down after earnest though not-too-successful efforts to broaden the basis of government through a coalition with minority parties should (discount) the charge that he seeks to perpetuate his 'dictatorship' or that he is not sincerely interested in seeing democracy work.

"Beyond the establishment of a government of opposition parties with freedom to criticize, what China needs most right now is aid to enable the Government to cope with the menace of Russian-inspired Communism. For the economic rehabilitation of China awaits the end of civil strife which is sapping the strength and resources of the country . . ."

The *Miami* (Florida) *Herald* stated its views on Chiang and Communism as follows: "Chiang Kai-shek says that the worst of his many blunders during the past 10 years 'was my tolerance toward the Communists.' . . . At long last, Chiang has discovered, as many leaders in Eastern Europe have, that to permit Communism to get a toe-hold in a government is to sign democracy's death warrant."

* * *

Chinese Civil War

THE *New York Herald Tribune* said in part: "The change of the Chinese Government in the Civil War seems to indicate that all hope of recovering Manchuria from the Reds has been abandoned for the present. . .

"Some American observers fear that the Government troops may be compelled to give up most of China north of the Yangtze within the next year unless there is marked improvement in their fighting efficiency and in the attitude of the Chinese people toward the Nanking Government. Military news from China, in fact, is extremely bad and there is grave danger that it may become worse."

The *Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Times-Star* also took a pessimistic view of the Chinese military situation in its comment: "Today, thanks solely to persistent pressure from Congress, China is to receive some economic and a little military help from the United States. One can only hope that the aid will do some good. But if ever there were a case of locking the stable-door after the horse is stolen, this is it."

* * *

Italian Elections

THE importance to the future of Italy and to the world of the Italian national elections has been emphasized by widespread editorial comment in the United States. Most editorials expressed confidence that the Italian people would see through the duplicity of the Communists, especially on US economic assistance under the European Recovery Plan.

The *Baltimore Sun* pointed out: "Since the end of the war, Italy has received enormous aid, in one form or another, from the US. The State Department has announced that, should the Communists win the Italian election next month, there would be no further question of assistance from the US.

"The 'background' of this statement may be briefly stated: The Communists in Italy have been trying to make American aid cut both ways. On the one hand, like Communists everywhere, they have denounced American aid as part of a deep plot of 'American Imperialists' to 'enslave' Italy. On the other hand, since most Italians know how important American aid has been to them, the Communists also claimed that American aid will keep right on coming to Italy whether the Communists win or not. . . The State Department's statement should help to clear up any such confusion."

The *Kansas City Star*: "The Italian Communists have played what is probably their trump card in the campaign preceding the election. They have openly threatened to seize control of the government by force if they do not come into power automatically as a consequence of the balloting. . . The Italian Communists and their Russian masters must be informed that they will not be allowed to get away with another national murder by a minority."

The *New York Herald Tribune*: "If the Italian people should deliberately vote themselves into the primitive, grim and necessitous Russian police-state system, no outside intervention would be possible; nothing could save freedom for Italy or save Italy from a decision which could prove as irreversible with her as it has with every other people who have once allowed themselves to pass behind the iron curtain, and if Italy goes, the shadow of totalitarian oppression will reach out over all the rest of Europe. . . ."

* * *

Death of Manuel Roxas

MANY US papers paid tribute to the late President of the Philippine Republic after his death on April 15. Representative of such editorials were the following:

The *Washington Daily News* (Scripps-Howard): "In the death of President Roxas the Philippines have lost a great leader. The United States has lost a valued friend. The tragedy comes at a time when he was much needed . . . The late Manuel L. Quezon, the father of Philippine independence and first President of the Commonwealth, early recognized Roxas as his logical successor. Despite occasional differences of political opinion which nominally separated them at times, Quezon's confidence in Roxas never wavered . . .

"Under his guidance, the young Republic weathered the postwar economic crisis and the strain of political partisanship. Few if any war-devastated countries have made as much progress as rapidly. In his optimistic message to Congress last January, he reported that the rehabilitation program (was) far advanced. But the program depended much on his directing genius, on his ability as an economist and, above all, on his political skill as a democratic liberal in steering his country between the rocks of reaction and the rapids of leftist revolution."

The *New York Times*: "It is difficult to think of any country that would miss one individual as the Philippines will miss Roxas. He was the leader whom the majority of Filipinos trusted implicitly. His was the major share of planning that had brought the Philippines farther along the road to recovery than any other area of the Far East, despite the fact that it was more devasated than any other area . . . What President Roxas' death will mean to his program of a diversified agricultural economy, land reform, industrialization and social security cannot be judged now. Fortunately, the way had been well charted by the President."

What Chinese Papers Say

THE recent coup d'etat in Colombia and the student movement in Peiping and other cities drew much editorial comment in the Chinese papers last week. The visit to South China by United States Ambassador Stuart also shifted much public attention to postwar reconstruction in that part of China.

* * *

Coup in Bogota

REGARDING the coup d'etat in Colombia as the "first round of the United States-Soviet cold war in South America," the *Shun Pao* wrote: "There is a possibility that similar coups may take place in Chile and Bolivia. As a result, the Chilean Government authorities have found it necessary to take emergency national defense measures in order to prevent the Communists from making any such attempt.

"The United States attached the greatest importance to the current session of the Inter-American Conference in Bogota. This was the reason why United States Secretary of State General George C. Marshall attended the conference in person and called upon the Western Hemisphere to strengthen their unity and to take concerted action against possible aggression from abroad. In a certain sense, the Bogota conference may be taken for a base of operations for the United States in a cold war with Moscow.

"On the occasion of the inauguration of the conference we stressed the point that in view of the spread of Communist influence to all parts of the world, the countries in the New World will feel all the more keenly the need for taking joint defense measures. The coup in Bogota has driven home this need for cooperation in the Western Hemisphere.

"Besides, the coup has awakened Secretary of State Marshall to the disturbing fact that the conflict between the two worlds knows no national boundary lines. In every part of the world today there is to be found a hidden Communist movement, and trouble may break out at any time. This is true of the Americas as well as Europe and Asia. Secretary Marshall has seen the crisis facing Europe, but has ignored the threat of Communist influence in other parts of the world. Consequently, he has persisted in his 'Europe First' Policy.

"We are much worried lest the United States should commit another tragic blunder. It is to be hoped that the recent coup in Colombia will serve as an eye-opener to General Marshall so that he may take this opportunity to reconsider his policy before it will be too late."

* * *

Student Movement

COMMENTING on the recent student disturbances in Peiping, Shanghai and Chengtu, the *Ta Kung Pao* expressed fear that such disturbances might be the prelude to more troubles in the forthcoming eventful month of May.

In the opinion of the paper, "the various kinds of unrest in educational institutions nowadays naturally reflect the whole political situation. Since China's internal problems have to be worked out on the battlefield and since the international situation is going from bad to worse, rival groups in the educational institutions have followed the same trend, carrying on endless fighting. Under such circumstances, every event has taken on a strong political flavor.

"For many years we have been advocating the termination of partisan struggle in schools and colleges. Unfortunately, the reverse has been true in recent years and the fight between parties has become all the more bitter and uncompromising. In some cases, one party to the dispute, backed by outside aid, resorted to violence and attacked its opponents with iron bars and pistols in the dead of night. If this situation is allowed to continue, it will be very dangerous indeed.

"Now, the Chinese Government is engaged in an all-out drive to suppress the Communist rebellion. Therefore, it cannot allow the Communists to carry on their activities in the educational institutions. This is logical and inevitable.

"However, in handling student unrest, it is necessary first of all to find out the real nature of such unrest. It is bad policy to blame all student unrest on the Communists. The methods of handling student unrest also deserves careful consideration. The normal legal procedure should be followed. If the Government allows unidentified persons to make searches and arrests in the educational institutions at will, it will arouse public indignation and undermine the Government's prestige. . .

"With the exception of a small number of students who are bent on carrying on political activity, the majority of the Chinese students are innocent youths. They are interested in State affairs and they are dissatisfied with things as they are. Their utterances and their actions often win much popular sympathy.

"However, with the intensification of the political struggle some students have become rather subjective in their thinking. They have become so bigoted and fanatic that they will not tolerate other people who think differently. They have become emotional. It is hoped that this state of things will be corrected.

"The current student unrest also involves a serious economic problem. The private-supported students of the National Central University at Nanking went on strike simply because they were unable to pay for their food. When college students at Chengtu required the provincial government to give them low-priced rice, a tragic incident was reported. The lecturers, instructors, staff members and servants of the various universities in Peking called a general strike in order to demand better pay . . . All this indicates one thing: It is getting more and more difficult for the professors and students to live under present conditions. Therefore, a fundamental solution for the problem must be found."

* * *

South China

THE *Tung Nan Jih Pao* disclosed that reconstruction in South China is in full swing and part of the US$460,000,000 aid from the United States has been earmarked for financing this project. Besides, private investments by foreigners are expected.

The paper continued to stress the serious threat of banditry, which might prove an obstacle to postwar reconstruction in South China and warned the local authorities not to think lightly of this danger.

"Monopolization by bureaucratic capital and the evil practice of government-owned enterprises engaging stiff competition with private interests for profit should not be repeated in South China. Cooperation with foreign capital in economic reconstruction in South China should have due regard for China's sovereignty and national interest. These apprehensions of ours have grown out of practical bitter experience. For instance, the monopolization of the salt industry by the Kwangtung Salt Corporation has come in for much hostile criticism . . .

"As the situation stands today, reconstruction in South China is not an easy job. It requires the strenuous efforts of money quarters."

* * *

Foreign Policy

DISCUSSING Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh's report to the National Assembly, the *Shun Pao* pointed out that China's foreign policy lacks a revolutionary spirit and foresight.

"Right after the conclusion of the war, the immediate problems confronting the nations of the world were how to handle Germany and Japan. However, during the past two years, the leading powers have not yet succeeded in working out a solution acceptable to all. The United States and the Soviet Union are sharply divided. Under such circumstances the world problem of today is mainly one of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. . .

"At this time when the world is heading toward two extremes and when Washington and Moscow are opposed to each other, it is not a wise course for us to be pro-American or pro-Soviet. The only course for us to follow is to make China an independent and sovereign state and to achieve China's regeneration by our own efforts. . ."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Timely Booklet

PACIFIC ASIA: *A Political Atlas. By Samuel Van Valkenburg. N.Y., Foreign Policy Association, 1947. Headline Series, No. 66. Paper cover, 62 pages, maps. US$0.35. Reviewed by F.M.R.*

THIS little atlas of Pacific Asia is one of the timely and inexpensive booklets produced by the Foreign Policy Association, New York, a non-profit organization which carries on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding of international affairs.

The author, Samuel Van Valkenburg, is Director of the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University, and a citizen of the Netherlands, who for many years lived in the Dutch East Indies. The term Pacific Asia, as used by him, is not synonymous with Far East, but "loosely" includes Burma, Sinkiang, and Mongolia.

Each nation is studied separately with an accompanying map. The text covers geographical features, a brief survey of communications, products, and a short historical sketch. Particularly valuable is the résumé of political activities in each of the smaller countries during the last 10 years.

Although these nations stretch over 80 degrees of latitude they are, surprisingly enough, tied together by several common factors. The author sums up these uniting factors as climate, topography, race, diet, political conditions. He calls this section "Monsoon Asia," for in most of the area rain prevails in summer. By and large Pacific Asia is a region of mountains and the people are of Mongoloid stock or show Mongol intermixture, except for remnants of pre-Mongolian occupants and Micronesian stock in New Guinea. Politically also this part of Asia (though what part is not?) is active in agitation for nationalism and independence.

The Pacific islands formerly held by Japan under mandate from the League of Nations are now under the administration of the US through agreement with the United Nations. The text of the Pacific Islands Trust Agreement between the UN Security Council and the US is given in full.

New Dictionary

NEW COLLEGE STANDARD DICTIONARY, *Emphatype edition, by Charles Earle Funk. Published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, 1947. pp. 1395. Reviewed by A. L. Chen.*

WORLD War II and other great events that have taken place during the recent years have given birth to many new words and new senses of words. The long-felt need for an up-to-date dictionary is now filled by the one under review.

The book is based on the Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary. It offers, however, a new form and much wholly new material hitherto unrecorded in any general dictionary.

Useful Pamphlet

FORGING A NEW CHINA *by Lawrence K. Rosinger. Foreign Policy Association Headline Series, Number 67. January, 1948. New York. 63 pp. 35 cents. Reviewed by R. Y.*

ROSINGER, in his usual lucid style presents in this brief pamphlet an excellent summary of modern political trends and present-day problems in China. Where volumes have been written, the author presents, in simple readable form in a few pages such complicated periods in history as the Middle Kingdom's introduction to the West beginning with the Opium War of 1839-1842, and the British defeat of China, the consequent forced treaty with the Peking Government, giving Hongkong to the British and the opening up of coastal cities to foreign trade. Along with the factor of the inability of the foreign powers to agree on how to divide the country was the awakening of the Chinese people as far back as 1850 to a great peasant reform movement known as the Taiping Rebellion. The author explains the development of Chinese nationalism, including the student movement, the early history of the Kuomintang and of Communism. The developing conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communists during the twenties and thirties is presented in an objective and illuminating way.

The pamphlet concludes with a cautious summary of the postwar period, of the Marshall mission and the Wedemeyer visit, reminding Americans that their prestige in China has been highest when the US has stood most clearly for unity and reform in China, citing the two outstanding periods of the months before Stilwell's recall and the opening days of Marshall's mission.

At a time when there is much discussion of the US role in China, Rosinger's concluding paragraph is a warning to all Americans who would try to determine China's future.

"Whatever the future holds, it will be dangerous for Americans to forget the dimensions of the Chinese problem. China is a nation passing through a long-term revolution. It is a nation mostly of peasants, and land reform is the key issue. It is a nation which, for all its weaknesses, is determined to mold its own future. Other countries can influence China, but only in the direction in which it is slowly and hesitantly moving through the confusion of civil strife—toward independence, popular government and economic reform."

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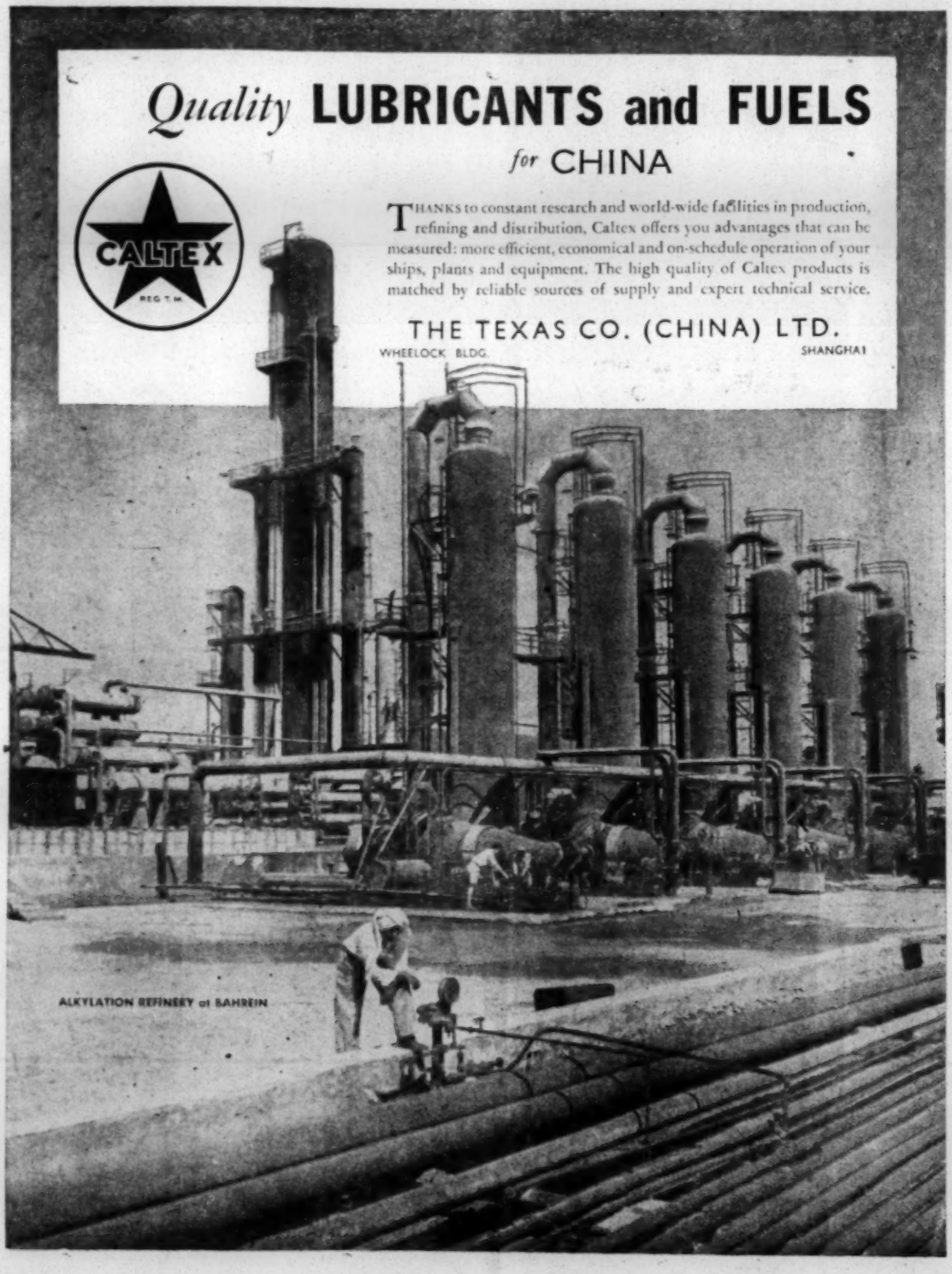

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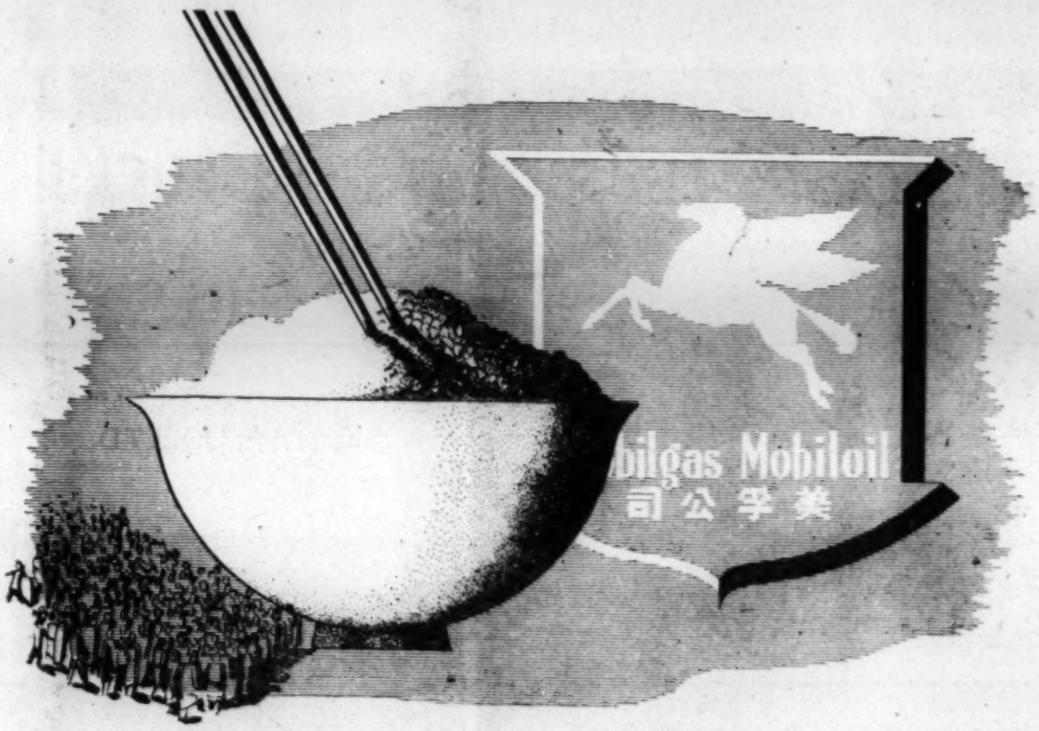

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